The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,682—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1896.

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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
† SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	9th May.
R.L. CARTHAGE	6263	M. DeHorne	16th " FRIDAY. 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
R.L. ORIENTAL	5281	L. H. Moule	29th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	5th June.
R.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	12th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	19th "
R.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	26th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July.
R.L. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nanles	7th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	24th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st "

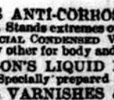
The Steamers marked R. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked R.M., proceeds to BRINDISI and "ARRIVES." No Passengers for London will be booked for these Voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th April, 1896.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
POSEIDON		3,878	550	1st June 1896

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 60	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th June 1896
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th July 1896

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	21st May 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
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PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. MUTTRA	4,644	On or about the 30th June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

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Bombay, 30th April, 1896. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



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Under Contract with the French Government
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
YARRA	4255	C. de Manbeuge	16th May 1896.
SYDNEY	4222	C. Aubert	13th June "
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July "
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
ERNEST-SIMONS	Delacroix	5,707	4th June.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 15th May.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
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RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 9th May, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 9th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th May, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on or about the 7th May, noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, about the 16th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about the 12th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

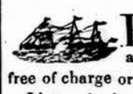
FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 22nd May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th May, 1896.

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S.S. PO	28th May 1896
S.S. VINCENZO FLORIO	23rd June 1896

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
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BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 30, 1896.

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Excellent Accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.
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CASH ONLY.

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HAT CASES, TRAVELLING BATHS, &c., &c.
DECK-CHAIRS.
FROM RS. 3-8 EACH.

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THE TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS,
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CLEAR head, in the WARM Weather by using
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TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th May, 1896.

SALE OF VALUABLE HORSES AND PONIES.

TO BE SOLD, at BENNETT'S Auction, on SATURDAY next, the 9 instant, WITHOUT RESERVE, the following Horses and Ponies, the property of a Gentleman, who left for London by the last mail:—

1. Ch. W. H. Officer's Charger, 4th Poona Horse, lovely hack, goes in Harness.
2. Ch. A. P., 13-2, W. I. T. C. Racing Certificate, Stylish, fast Trapper.
3. B. A. P., Harness and lovely hack, sound, up to any weight.
4. B. A. P., 13-3, W. I. T. C. Certificate, tried fast, and likely to improve, race hack.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

OWING to the present scarcity of Ice in Bombay, the retail price of Ice SOLD at our Factory, Mody Bay, has been raised to half-an-anna a pound.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 7th May, 1896.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of JACINTO BORGES, late of Bombay, Portuguese, deceased (who died at Bombay on the 29th day of November, 1895, and Probate of whose Will was on the 10th day of February, 1896, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to SAMUEL SOLOMON NAGOWKAR and CHARLES JOSEPH GONSALVES, of Bombay, the two Executors named in the said Will, to have effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay), are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors for such Executors, at their Office, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 22nd day of June, 1896, as after that date the said Executors will proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executors shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised:—Dated the 6th day of May, 1896.

BROWN & MOIR,
Executors' Solicitors.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£350,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE.
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens	12,000,000 =	Rs.	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL......... „	4,500,000 =	„	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND............. „	4,130,000 =	„	8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !!
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.
Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.
(Direct from Switzerland.)

Vevey Fins	Rs. 10-8 per box of	250
Vevey Flor Finas	„ 6-8 „	100
Vevey Courts	„ 6-0 „	120

An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
AND
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS."

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
FINEST OLD
HIGHLAND MALT,

The Most Popular Whisky in India,
Rs. 35-8 per dozen, Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Tricumdas Gordhandas and Co. and on account and risk of Sha Manchoobhoy Navalchand, an insolvent—

13 strings containing 52 pearls weighing 119 carats.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Staff Quarters, Parel, teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass, crockery, and platedware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian and Brussels' carpets, oleographs and pictures, &c., the property of J. TWIST, Esq.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 strong second-hand landau.
1 chesnut gelding, 15-2, 5 years, going in saddle and harness, a very good trapper.
1 flea-bitten grey Arab horse, aged, goes well in single harness, very quiet.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram with a powerful bay Arab horse about 15-2 and a set of plated mounted-harness.

The property of Colonel CREAGH, R. A.—
1 black C B mare, aged, 15-3 hands, a first-rate charger and a very good trapper, sold as owner has no work for her.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a lot of English lavatories, closets, urinals, etc., a splendid opportunity for Sanitary contractors. Also a lot of fancy glass hanging lamps, flower vases, tumblers, etc. etc.,

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES AND PONIES AT LOCKSLEY HALL, BYCULLA, OPPOSITE THE BYCULLA CLUB.

On SUNDAY, the 10th inst., at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.—

20 Arab and Persian horses and ponies.

Among the lot there are good chargers, hunters, remounts, polo and tonga ponies.

The horses are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF CARPENTER'S TOOLS, GUNS, RIFLES, CARTRIDGES, etc., salved from the Army and Navy Stores fire.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Green Street, next to the Bank of Bombay, on account, of Insurance offices concerned—

A large lot of carpenter's tools, guns, rifles, etc., consisting of hammers, cutting nippers, coach wrenches, saws, screw driver mitre cutting machines, bullet moulds, carving tools, spear head, compasses, clippers, sharpening machine, screw spanners, openers, etc., etc.,

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th May, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable substantial-made teakwood and blackwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, iron-framed cottage piano by Soundy and Co., singing and piano music, windproof lamps, pictures, table ornaments, &c., the property of L. G. INZOLI, Esq. proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 overstrung bijou cottage piano by Soundy, in good order.
1 18-stops mahogany organ with golden tongue by Daniel Beatty, Washington, suitable for drawing room.

A quantity of household furniture consisting of sofas, chairs, marble table, tea-poys, camp-table, meatsafe, &c.

3 sets superior brown leather single harness by Messrs. Crest Brothers of Cawnpore.

50 cases Swiss condensed milk, Virgin Brand.

On account of the concerned—

25 cases each 1 cwt Provincial currants.
15 „ „ ½ „ „ „
15 „ „ 1 „ „ „

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 light dog-cart.
1 second-hand serviceable landau.

By order of Messrs. M. C. Alvares and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. James Wigley—

1 victoria with moveable coach-box.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 43, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, one ebonized cottage pianoforte by Rose and Co., nearly new, one mahogany brass-bound square pianoforte by Richard Lipp and Son, one handsome light open carriage, one glass-fronted double-seated brougham, cushion tyred-safety bicycle (Triumph) English saddle Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, table ornaments, curtains, pictures, garden plants, etc., the property of A. R. KING, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 14th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, opposite the Oriental Bank Buildings, by order of Messrs. Ahmed Dewjee and Brothers and on account and at the risk of Sayyed Fateh Ali Mirza of Moorshedabad, the following furniture made to order, consisting of—

1 drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, lined rich plush and set with mirror, in 10 pieces.
1 pair of elegant large size cabinets.
1 pair of corner-cabinets.
1 cheval glass.
1 marble-top table.
1 large inlaid almyra in three pieces.
1 revolving office-table.

Also by order of Messrs. Ahmed Dewjee and Brothers and on account and at the risk of Mr. W. Sidney Smith.

1 revolving top office-table.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and substantial black and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany grand pianoforte by Ronisch, light victoria in good order, child's pony with saddle, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, handsome pictures, Brussels' and Persian carpets, a large collection of choice garden plants, &c., the property of MAX DENSO, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN MAHOMED HOOSEIN KAMBEKAR COMMANDANT STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Purshotum Narronjee, the Transferree of the mortgagee and second mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgager Sulleman Lakha in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 3rd day of May 1892, and made between the said Sulleman Lakha of the one part and Mr. Ludhabhoy Ebrahim of the other part and also in the Indenture of second mortgage of the premises executed by the said Sulleman Lakha to Mr. Purshotum Narronjee on 23rd November 1893, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of land or fazendari ground, belonging to Rahimbhoy Aloobhoy, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the west side of Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Commandant Street in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 153 3-9th square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less, and bounded on or towards the east by the aforesaid Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Commandant Street, on the west by a passage, on the north by the house of Hajee Abdulla Allarakhia, and on the south by the house of Hajee Abdulla Noor Mahomed, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing and being upon the said piece or parcel of land or ground and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
of
Very valuable household furniture by Roberts and also from Baroda School of Arts.
Porcelain and glassware from Moser of Carlsbad, complete.
Carriages, horses, garden, &c.
The property of
Z. AHMEDBHAI, Esq.,
At Nawab's Bungalow, Tardeo, opposite the Post Office,
On SATURDAY, 23rd May, 1896.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th May, 1896.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, IRON SAFES, PEARL AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., precisely, Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, in Apollo Street, household furniture, consisting of a set of sofas, chairs, easy chairs, marble-top dressing and washing tables, musical boxes, perambulators, cupboards, almirahs, chest of drawers, iron safes, pictures, double and single iron and wooden bedsteads, jewellery, consisting of diamond rings, earrings, buttons, pearls, bangles, necklaces, ruby, emeralds, rings, brooches, gold and silverwatches, &c., &c.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th May, 1896.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.

PENSION VILLA FRANK

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s
WELL-KNOWN BRANDY.

GOOD WINE needs no bush. This BRANDY is so widely known all over the world that it needs no distribution of Pictures, Almanacs or other presents to increase its Sale. No finer Brand or Better value. To be had of all Wine Merchants.

D. P. BATHA & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR

CROFT & Co.	Oporto.
MOET and CHANDON	Epernay.
T. HINE & Co.	Cognac.
GONZALEZ BYASS & Co.	Xerez De La Frontera.
SIMON KINGSCOTE & Co.	London.
THORNE & SONS, Ld	Greenock & London.
GEORGE SIMON & WHELON.	London.
BARKHAUSEN & Co.	Bordeaux.
GUICHARD-POTHERET & FILS	Chalons-Sur-Saone.
CH. DE. CAZANOVE	Avize.
TOTTENHAM LAGER BEER BREWERY	Tottenham.
BLACK & GAYFORD	London.
BARNETT & ELICHAGARAY	Cognac.
HOLTHUSEN & Co.	Bordeaux.
JULES GRIMMOND	Cognac.
ARMANDE ERERES	Epernay
GODESBERGER MINERAL WATER Co.	Germany.
KRONPRINZ BEER BREWERY	Germany.
JOHN BARNETT & SON	London.
CHARLES BOILEAU & FILS.	Epernay.
PEASE, SON & Co.	Leith and Darlington.
DAVID SMITH & Co.	Glasgow.
S. PERRIER & Co.	Bordeaux.

19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS £10,695,969
REVENUE............... £ 2,650,872

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.

Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

THE GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

FOUNDED 1848.

FINANCIAL POSITION
31ST DECEMBER 1894.

ASSETS.................£ 5,536,659
ANNUAL INCOME......£ 1,012,786
PAYMENT TO POLICY-HOLDERS £12,173,703

GRESHAM'S INDIAN RATES are exceptionally Low. and no Debts are added to Policies, thus avoiding Complicated Tables.

Compare the Rates before Insuring elsewhere.

There is nothing desirable in the Life Assurance System which this Society does not provide Cheaply and Profitably.

OPINIONS:

"The Gresham has made for itself a name and a fame in Europe second to none."—"Walford's Insurance Cyclopædia."

It looks as if the office was destined to become a historical one in magnitude, progress, and popularity."—"Agents' Journal" (April, 1895).

"The exceptionally fine business organization possessed by this successful Company has been employed with most gratifying results in the past year."—"Commercial World" (May, 1895).

Policies issued in Rupees and paid in Rupees.

Proposal Forms and full information may be has from the Undersigned.

Liberal Terms to Agents and Canvassers, who may apply to

CROFT, MODY AND CO.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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Secretary.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay,
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RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 2
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FOR Rs. 2-6

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Containing 16 Panel size Portraits of the Royal Family taken by W. and D. Downey, with a short and interesting Biography beneath each plate.

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BAHADUR CIGARS.

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NEW

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WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

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McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

JUST	WHITE MUSLINS.
OPENED	COLORED MUSLINS.
SPRING	PRINTED MUSLINS.
NOVELTIES	ORGANDIE MUSLINS.

BOMBAY.

TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness to the complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

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Manager.

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THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay, loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

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Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon

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Price:—Rs. 2 per box.

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CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
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Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran etc. supplied.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL...............Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street. E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS.—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp, Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,412½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,2[illegible]
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10. p.c.	166xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al	£1-5s.	£41to45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	20	660xd
Anglo-Indian	1,340	100	100	Nil	50
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	80	all	9 per ct.	28
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	870xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	480
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	635
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,675
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5[illegible]	895
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,080
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	740
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	660
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	670
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	985
David Mill	1,600	500	500	dvdRs.25	620
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	625
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	590
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	770
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	730
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,530
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	525
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,310
Indo-China Manufacturing Co. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	635
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	740
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	245
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,140xd
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	20	425
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	850
Khangaum Manfg. Co	40	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	835xd
Leopold	8,800	100	103	dvdRs.10	267½
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	775xd
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,175
Madras United	256	1,000	1,000	dvRs.120	3,400
Mahaluxmee	1,000	1,000	1,000	N	500
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,870
Mazagon	8,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	172½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,275
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250 / 50	250 / 50	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,772	100	100	Nil	[illegible]
National	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2½	580
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvdRs20	465
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	748	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,385xd
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	890
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,160
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,255xd
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,725xd
Secunderabad	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	915
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	392½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	dvRs 12½	290
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	710
Sassoon and Alliance	[illegible]	[illegible]	500	dvdRs30	700xd
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	450
[illegible]nion Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	500
Uonishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	830
Wadia Mills	1,8[illegible]	1,000	1,030		

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£18	...	[illegible]	

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,125
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	180
Bhewnugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	175
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	14	285
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	12	220
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,300
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 6	117½
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,175
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	55
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	400	dvdRs40	405
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	155
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	520
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	245
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	98½
Mofussil Co	2,125	400	400	Nil	375
Mussmar M	1,000	250	all	15	192½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	590
New Indian	5,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	177½
Prince of Wales	100	500	600	25	505
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	600	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,2[illegible]0
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	55
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	16 / 12	20 / 210
Volkart	...	1,000		10 dvd Rs65	1,250

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 / 7½	390
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	6,000	100	100	10	162
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,400
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,380
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,350	100	100	dvd 3	70
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,500
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	540
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	1[illegible]	220
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	367
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,600	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	178
Napier Hotel Co	2,600	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	161
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	103
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs[illegible]	520
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,120
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	120
Telephone Co.	9,900	25	100	dvdRs1½	28½ xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-6 Nom.
Gold Leaf	"	27-8
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	26-9
Do. do. new	"	26-8
Australia bar Gold	"	26-10
Bombay bar Gold	"	26-9
Sovereigns	"	17-4
Do. Dragons	"	17-2
Silver 7	"	93-6
1232 Do.	"	93-12

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Public Concert, Temperance Hall, Colaba, 8-30 p.m.
High Court, Appellate Side, vacation sitting.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.
Temperance Address by Mr. S. Tomlinson, Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, 8-30 p.m.

POLO.—There will be game, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Arab entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Jubeda left it on Wednesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Oceanien left the dock on Wednesday, and the steamer Elektra yesterday.

HIGH COURT VACATION SITTING.—The special sitting of the High Court, Appellate Side, during the vacation, which was to take place yesterday, has been postponed until to-day.

THEFT OF WATCHES.—Mr. William Bell, residing at Hornby Road, has reported to the police the theft of nineteen watches, numbers and makers not known, of the collective value of Rs. 130. It is probable that they may have been stolen in the Prince's Dock.

ARREST OF AN ABSCONDING THIEF.—Davedat Boadiraj, residing at De Lisle Road, has reported to the police that during his absence from home on the 4th instant, a box in his room was broken open, and Rs. 100 in cash, two silver wristlets, and a gold mohur, valued in all at Rs. 146, were stolen from it. Complainant suspected a Purdasee, who has since decamped, but who has been arrested at Itarsi, with a portion of the stolen property in his possession. Complainant has gone to Itarsi to identify the property and the thief.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

Polka	The Dragoons	Fahrbach.
Selection	Rip Van Winkle	Planquette.
Valse	Belle Amie	Meissler.
Fantasia	On National Songs of Germany	Kappey.
Coro, Marcia ed Aria	Il Pirata	Bellini.
Fantasia	The Goldbeetles, Soiree	Kling.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Port Natal, per extra s.s. Naseri, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-day (Friday).—Mails for Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Karachi, per extra s. s. Pachumba, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday).—Mails for Lama, Mombassa, Tanga, Daresalem, Zanzibar, Bagamayo, Kilwa, Ibo, Mozambique, Quillimane, Chinde, Delagoa Bay, Natal, East London, Algoa Bay, and Capetown, per extra s.s. Safari, will be closed at General Post Office, at 3-30 p.m., to-morrow (Saturday).

VACANCIES IN THE CORPORATION.—Dr. Thomas Blaney having resigned the office of a Municipal Councillor, a vacancy has occurred in the local Corporation. He was returned as a representative of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay. We understand that Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee has been put forward by his friends to stand as a candidate as a representative of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace. Another vacancy has been caused by the resignation of his office by Dr. Rustomji Nasarvanji Khory as a Municipal Councillor; and the Municipal Commissioner has notified that a bye-election by the rate-payers of Girgaum will take place on Tuesday, the 26th instant, to fill up this casual vacancy.

REGULATING TRAFFIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gannon charged Shivraj Bhicka, a coachman, in the employ of a European gentleman, with disobeying the orders of the police at the Bandstand. Accused was driving a carriage, and when he came near the Esplanade Bandstand, he pulled up. The police told him to take the vehicle in a line with the other carriages standing near by, but accused refused to do as directed by the police. The magistrate fined the coachman Rs 10, remarking that the police were perfectly justified in ordering him to keep the carriage in a proper place. The police were responsible for regulating the traffic, and the public must carry out their orders.

CLAIM AGAINST A BARRISTER-AT-LAW.—At the Small Causes Court, before Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy, Fourth Judge, A. Goodwin and Co. sued A. C. Rudra, to recover a sum of Rs. 636-3, being the amount of the value of goods supplied him by plaintiffs, who are saddlers and harness-makers of Secunderabad. Mr. Bland, of Messrs. Bland and Noble, appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Mirza Hooseinkhan represented the defendant. Mr. Mirza Hooseinkhan admitted the debt, and offered to pay the amount by monthly instalments of Rs. 50. Mr. Bland objected to the payment of the amount by instalments, stating that the defendant was a barrister-at-law, and had a good practice at Secunderabad. His Honour passed a decree for the whole amount, and made it payable in a week.

POLICE DISCRETION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Ramchandra Sitaram, a milkman, was charged at the instance of Chief Constable Ballantyne, of the G. I. P. Ry. police, with being drunk and incapable on Railway premises. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, saying that on Wednesday he got into a train at Thana. He took a little liquor that night fell, asleep in the carriage, and instead of getting out at Byculla travelled on to Victoria Terminus. He was there taken into custody. Constable Ballantyne said that accused had been in police custody since 11-30 p.m. from Wednesday, and was not let out as he produced no surety. The magistrate remarked that in such cases the G.I.P. Ry. police might use some discretion in future, and see their way to accept bail bond in accused's own hand. He was fined one rupee.

A CURIOUS FORM OF SELF-HELP.—William Mendoven, a Native Christian, was, yesterday, charged before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater with criminal trespass, at the instance of Constable O'Kief. Accused was seen coming out of the premises of Mr. Pascal Gomes' photographic studio at Kalbadavie, on Wednesday night. Accused purchased a key and opened the lock during Mr. Gomes' absence. In defence accused said that being annoyed at complainant not assisting him, he tried to help himself. He had previously done so, but had placed a note in which he wrote to say that he had taken so much money from the cash-box. He intended to do the same this time too, but his courage failed. He pleaded guilty, and the magistrate sentenced him to three months' hard labour in the common jail, remarking that complainant not pressing the charge, he had taken a lenient view of the case.

REFUSING A FARE.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Heera Jiva, a victoria driver, was brought up on a charge of refusing to carry fare while plying for hire on a conveyance stand. On Wednesday night, about 11-30 o'clock, Gunner Thomas Hussey and a companion of his ordered accused to drive them from the Temple Bar to the Mahaluxmi Battery, but accused would not take them, though he was offered his legal fare. Accused pleaded in defence that he refused to take the soldiers because they appeared drunk, also his horse was tired, and he was grooming it. Hussey informed the court that he and his companion were sober, and that the horse appeared to him to be fresh, nor did accused offer to find another conveyance for them. The magistrate informed accused that he could not refuse a fare while on a stand. He had no right to remain on the stand if his horse was not in a fit state to do work. He was fined Rs. 3.

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY AT LIMBDI.—Writing from Limbdi on the 5th instant, a correspondent says :—Yesterday was a gala day in our little town of Limbdi, being the thirty-eighth birthday anniversary of our enlightened and popular ruler, his Highness Sir Jasvatsinhji, K.C.I.E. The day dawned with bustle and music. In consonance with his high rank and dignity, a grand Durbar was held in the new Clock-tower, named after the Thakore Saheb, where nazars were presented to his Highness by a large number of State servants and subjects, and congratulatory songs composed for the occasion were recited. Alms were distributed among the poor and destitute in different forms, such as food, clothing, &c. Thirty-eight salutes were fired from the State saluting battery announcing the number of the year the Thakore Saheb entered. The cardinal virtues of Sir Jasvatsinhji have so endeared him to us that we cannot deservedly appreciate them in any other manner but by bringing them to the notice of the public.

THE LATE DR. PESTONJEE MUNCHERJEE NICHOLSON.—Medical graduates in Bombay have lost an esteemed member in the death of Dr. Pestonjee Muncherjee Nicholson, which took place, on Wednesday last, at his residence in Abdul Rahman Street, in the sixtieth year of his age. He was educated in the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution, and at a prize-distribution in 1855 received the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir scholarship at the hands of Lord Elphinstone, then Governor of Bombay. While a senior student of the Grant Medical College, the deceased joined five other students, namely, Drs. R. C. Bahadhurjee, Dr. Eduljee Noshirwanjee, Dr. Burjorjee Framjee Lalli, Dr. Manockjee Adurjee, and Dr. Pestonjee Bomanjee Mehta, in issuing a notice, through the Gujerati newspapers in July 1858, in which free medical attendance and assistance was offered to any Native lady about to be confined. The offer extended even to the free attendance of Dr. Mead, the Professor of Midwifery in the Grant Medical College, &c. The reason for the generous offer of free medical aid on the part of the deceased and the other students was that much mischief was caused at the time of delivery by ignorant and untrained females, called "dyees," at whose hands deaths occasionally occurred. The deceased passed his final medical examination, and obtained the degree of a Graduate of the Grant Medical College in April 1860, at the same time as Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee, Dr. Hirajee Eduljee, &c. In addition to his private medical practice, the deceased also worked as opium examiner, which was a lucrative business at the time. He was made a Justice of the Peace in 1888.

TAKING A COMPLAINT TO THE CASTE PUNCHAYET.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Savitree, a Hindu woman, appeared to answer a summons taken out against her by one Bhicaji Vithal, a Hindu mill-hand, residing at Naigaum Road, charging her with defamation in that the defendant made a certain statement before her caste, which damaged his moral character and lowered him in the estimation of the members of his caste. Mr. Sealy appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Salmon defended the accused. From the evidence adduced it appears that defendant's daughter, named Jankee, had been married to complainant's brother. The latter died about two years ago, and since then Jankee had been living with complainant at his house at Naigaum Road. On the 5th ultimo, complainant and Jankee had a quarrel regarding some household affairs, when she left him and went to reside with her mother. Jankee then complained to her mother about the complainant's misconduct towards her. The mother, in order to protect the interest of her daughter, went and informed the members of her caste that her daughter was enceinte as the outcome of complainant's misbehaviour. Complainant then appeared before the magistrate, and applied for a process against defendant, stating that the allegations made by her before the members of the caste were false, and made with a view to lower him in the estimation of his caste and to damage his reputation. After the evidence for the prosecution had been recorded, Mr. Salmon called Jankee as a witness for the defence. Jankee entered the witness box with a baby in her arms, and being examined by Mr. Salmon, stated that after the death of her husband, she lived with complainant as his kept-mistress, and the child which she now held in her arm was the result. The magistrate, in discharging accused, remarked that he had no reason to disbelieve the evidence given by Jankee. Complainant, who was a widower, lived with Jankee in one room. The defendant complained to the caste with the "bona fide" intention of protecting the interest of her daughter, whose character was as much at stake as that of the complainant. The court found the defendant's statement to be true, corroborated as it was by the evidence of the witnesses called on behalf of the defence. Under these circumstances his Worship dismissed the summons.

MR. N. B. DIVATIA.—A correspondent writes to us :—Mr. Narsingrao Bholanath Divatia, First Assistant Collector, is transferred from this District of Kanara to the Province of Sind. By this order of transfer following closely upon the departure for Europe of Mr. Davidson, the late Collector, the District has lost the services of two eminently just and industrious Executive officers of the District. Mr. Divatia is a Bachelor of Arts of the University of Bombay. He comes from a noble family in Ahmedabad. His high intellectual attainments and his noble birth led to his being appointed as a member of the Statutory Civil Service, he being one of the chosen few. The selection in his case has been most happy, as is abundantly proved by the light of subsequent experience. He is a thorough master of the English language. He loves work for its own sake, and ease before duty has no charm for him. He is essentially just in all his dealings, both official and private, party feeling and caste prejudice being entirely foreign to him, as is exemplified by the fact that appointments and promotions to places in his gift have been in his time strictly regulated by seniority. His thorough acquaintance with the English language, his untiring industry, his integrity of purpose, and his English modes of thought have gained him admission into European circles on terms of equality. In spite of his above good qualities of the heart as well as of the head, nay, in consequence of some of those qualities, he is not very popular among the natives. He moves little in native circles, and he acts wisely in doing so, because if a person of his position were to move in native circles, he would be continuously pestered by persons offering gratuitous advice in the guise of friends having no personal concern on matters coming within the scope of his official duty, and by sycophants, who will insinuatingly pour into his ears caste prejudices, &c., however deaf an ear he may turn to them. As it is important that persons of his position should be not only just, but should be above suspicion, he does not move in Native circles. Herein lies the secret of his being not very popular among the natives. Neither is he very much liked by his subordinates, the delinquencies of a number of whom he had had the unpleasant task to punish by fine, &c. Mr. Divatia is eminently just, hence he is not over-merciful. Indeed, mercy and justice cannot go together hand-in-hand. Thus it is that some of the very virtues of Mr. Divatia stand in the way of his being very popular among the natives. Mr. Divatia will, no doubt, feel supremely happy in the contemplation that he has invariably performed his duties conscientiously and to the best of his ability.

DEATH OF A CRIMINAL PARSEE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday afternoon, at the morgue, touching the death of Edulji Nowroji Bhagal, aged twenty-three, a Parsee of notoriously bad character, residing in a chawl at Gilder Street. Deceased was a man of very violent temper, and was a terror to the residents of Grant Road and surrounding localities. His father turned him out about seven years ago for his misconduct towards the other members of the family, and since then he had been residing alone in the room of a chawl at Gilder Street. He occasionally went to his father, and extorted money from him by holding out various threats. About five years ago, he stabbed his father on the left hand with a knife, inflicting a deep cut thereon. The father, who is now a timber contractor, residing in Fort, applied to the police for protection, as he was greatly afraid of the deceased. Notwithstanding this, the father in September last got him married to the daughter of a Parsee employed in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. The union did not turn out to be a happy one. He treated his wife in a most cruel manner, and never followed any respectable occupation to support himself and his wife. He frequently used to go to his father-in-law's house and annoy the members of his family. He behaved shamefully towards his two sisters-in-law, ruining the character of one of them for life, and attempted to harm the other in a similar manner. His wife being unable to tolerate any longer his oppression and misbehaviour, on the 10th April last, committed suicide at Bulsar by taking an overdose of strychnine. It will be remembered that in the beginning of April the deceased Bhagal was prosecuted by Superintendent McDermott, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, for exorting money from a Parsee section writer in the Secretariat. The magistrate, after recording the evidence in that case, ordered deceased to furnish a security for his good behaviour in future. Deceased failed to carry out this order, and the magistrate sentenced him to one month's simple imprisonment. While he was serving out this sentence, a warrant was issued against him by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of committing rape on the person of his younger sister-in-law. As the term of his sentence of imprisonment was to expire yesterday morning, Inspector Saunderson went to the common jail, about 7 a.m., to execute the warrant. The man was released from the jail by Mr. A. G. Mackenzie, Superintendent of the Jail, and was at once arrested by Inspector Saunderson, who took him in his custody and conveyed him in a victoria to Superintendent McDermott at the Chowpatty Police Station. Here, on seeing his father-in-law, mother-in-law, and their daughters, deceased became exceedingly excited and violent, and had to be restrained by the police. Inspector Saunderson searched him at the Chowpatty Police Station, specially with a view to ascertain whether he had got any poison on his person, but none was found, only a key and a handkerchief being discovered. From the Chowpatty Police Station, deceased was sent in the custody of a police havildar and two sepoys to the Girgaum Police Chowkey, where Inspecort Saunderson followed him shortly afterwards, and took him in a victoria to Gilder Street. When they reached the chawl in which the man resided, he suddenly became ill and threw himself back and was seized with spasms. He was placed on a bench under the portico of the chawl, and water was brought. The wretched man put his hands to his temple, as if asking them to pour water on the head, which was done. Inspector Saunderson at once went and brought Dr. Ardeshir Hormusji Ghasvalla, who treated deceased for about a quarter of an hour, when he died. Inspector Saunderson in his evidence stated that, while he was taking the deceased from the jail to the Chowpatty Police Station, he spat blood on the way; while the deceased was being taken from the Girgaum Police Station to Gilder Street, he was conversing with the police officer, and boasted of what he had done to the members of his father-in law's family. Deceased also stated that if he was sent to jail again, he would commit suicide. Dr. Sidney Smith, the surgeon to the coroner, who made a "post mortem" examination of the deceased, deposed that there were no external marks of violence on the body. There was a good deal of congestion about the head, face, and neck. On opening the chest and abdomen, he found the liver was abnormally large. The stomach was empty. On opening the head, he found the brain and its membranes to be highly congested, and a large quantity of blood escaped. From the evidence he had heard and the "post mortem" appearances, he was of opinion that the death was due to apoplexy. The jury returned a verdict of death from apoplexy.

FALSE DELICACY.—None of the numerous Sandalwood Oil Preparations is equal in effects as PETER'S SANTOLICURA. Is a wonderful remedy, giving relief instantaneously in all conditions of the disease. Rs. 1-2 and 2-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending, 5th May, were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri, on 4th, 8 feet 4 inches against 11 feet 5 inches, on same date last year. Harvesting of rabi crops, nearly over and threshing progressing. Late wheat crops in Dadu, slightly damaged by blight. Spring crops flourishing. Preparations for kharif crops going on Agricultural stock in fair condition.

Shikarpur.—Harvesting continues. Cattle in poor condition. Fodder, scarce.

Hyderabad.—Threshing and division of rabi produce, continues in five talukas. Preparation for kharif crops in progress in eight talukas. Grain, dearer than last year in Hyderabad.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi threshing continues. Fodder, scarce in two talukas.

Thar and Parkar.—Adverse winds have damaged the jowari and mung crops in Khipra Taluka.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending, 2nd May 1896).—Land being prepared for early kharif crops.

Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Prices continue normal.

Panch Mahals.—Lands being prepared for the next season. Fodder, supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Lands being prepared for the next season. Condition of fodder supply, good and agricultural stock, healthy, except in Vagra Taluka. Prices continue normal.

Surat—(For week ending, 2nd May 1896).—Land being prepared for next season's cultivation.

Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock, good. Prices continue normal.

Khandesh.—Threshing of rabi crops almost completed. Preparation of land for next season continues.

Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock, good. Prices continue normal.

Nasik—(For week ending, 4th May 1896).—Threshing of rabi crops almost completed. Lands being prepared for the next year's crops. Prospects and probable outturn of crops, fair. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock, fair. Prices of food-grains, normal.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 3° warm on 29th, 2° warm on 30th, 1st, and 5th, and 1° warm on 2nd, 3rd and 4th. Vapour in air, excessive, except on 3rd, when it was normal. Abnormal wind southerly on 29th: wind, normal, from 30th to 5th. Distant lightning on 5th.

Thana.—Preparations for the next season's rice crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock, good. Prices continue normal.

Kolaba.—Rabi crops in good condition. Rab burning in progress. Fodder supply and agricultural stock, good.

Ratnagiri.—Reaping of summer crops and rab burning in progress. Agricultural stock, good, except in Devgad, Rajapur and Sangameshvar talukas and petha Guhagar.

Poona.—Lands being prepared for the next season throughout the district. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock, fair. Prices continue normal.

Ahmednagar.—Threshing of rabi crops completed. Ploughing continues. Fodder supply and agricultural stock, good. Prices, steady.

Sholapur—(For week ending, 2nd May 1896).—Rain at Pandharpur 75 and Sangola 41 cents. Land being prepared for the next season. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Slight rise in the price of jowari in Barsi and fall in the Malsiras Taluka.

Satara.—Slight rain in five talukas. Reaping continues in Khatav. Preparation of land for next season in progress.

Bijapur.—Preparation of land for next season in progress. Fodder and water-supply, sufficient. Prices, normal.

Belgaum.—Rain maximum 2 inches 19 cents at Hukeri, minimum 8 cents at Chikodi. Cotton picking, nearly completed. Fodder and agricultural stock in good condition. Prices, normal.

Dharwar.—Rain from 8 cents to 1 inch 16 cents in six talukas. Cotton picking progressing in Gadag Taluka.

Kanara.—Reaping completed on coast and commenced on ghats. Gardens and agricultural stock, good.

Rajkot.—Cultivation of soil in progress.

Wadhwan.—Fodder and water, sufficient.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock and standing crops, fair. Land being prepared for monsoon cultivation.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

Anger, Joh Herr
Adams, Maica
Abdul Ali Khan
Alaikumarrai
Allen, C A
Ackerman, E A, Mrs.
Burgess, H, of Broxted
Bamanji Hormasji Lam
Barrett, W J
Buksh, Maula, Dr
Binning, B B
Bennett, W
Bittles, Mrs
Blake, Miss
Bruce, Miss
Bronover, Loviza
Blake, S T
Blackett, Waller S
Barlow, L Miss
Benton, Mrs
Berecovitch, R
Bhimenthal, Lizo
Benedit, Sandor
Curtain, Rev Father
Clemson, Miss
Clementson, Mr
Chussl Gusta
Crocker, G
Campbell, Sybit, Miss
Chandler, W, Madame
Conray, J T C, Dr
Clift, H W
Cama, F B, Messrs
Campbell, A W
Denue, A, Capt
Dinkar Shridhar Diwadker
Duck, Mr
D'Ugigli, J E
Elliot, Jessie, Mrs
Erane, Mr
Faulkner, August
Fryer, Chas S
Fitz-Gibbon, John, R A
Fa-Flinningam, P F, Mrs
Frann, H Otto
Fernandez, Andrew, Mrs
Graham, H E B Bellingham, Miss
Gast, M Robert
Gibbons, Stanley
Gibson, Miss
Grandes, Georges, Mons
Grenfell, P St Leger
Ghose, K P
Groves, J W, Mrs
Harman, Lucy Mrs
Hehir, P, Surgeon Capt
Hayes, F
Headon, W
Henderson, H H
Haimon, Alexis
Hutchins, Mrs
Hunter, W Y (1st Batt, 8 Kings Regt)
Ishmari Persad
Jones, Jas
Jones, H N, Major
Kartar Singh, S
Kintzig, John
Koch, Helene
Kinsbruner, M Mons
Kroo Irma
Kelly, E S Miss (I L S)
Lubbert, H L
Leslie, C D
Lyons, Mr
Lenge, T B, Major
Moore, D
Miles, W
Murray, F C
Martin, T
Murray, S H
Mercik, Mr
Marrell, W
Martin, Henry
Nishigawa, Mr and Mrs
Nevill, Charles R
Purvis, J
Percival, Livnel
Phelps, E L
Piccivilli, O
Pedroza, Surg-Lt-Col
Rennell, E J
Robertson, F J
Ram Bux
Rankin, I R L
Rittener, T
Robinson
Ramachary, T
Rogers, Middleton
Robertson, F W
Romard, C'Abbe, Mons
Rawson, F
Robertson, W A
Shamafield, Albert
Skorenski, Vlodimus, Comte
Sylvester, C F
Szalay, Emerich
Stanley, P
Sandeman, Edward W
Schultz, Franlein Alwine
Slemway, Geo A
Startin, G B, Mr
Swayne, Alfred H
Schoobach, W H
Salkeld, Wm
Sanders, H
Scott, H H, Lt
Turner H G
Thornett, A J
Thorp, Eva, Miss
Thoman, Mrs
Van, John Goddard
Vangban, R F, Lt
Walmosley, Johnnie
Warkentien, Wm
Wendt, R
Weallens, W, Signora
Wischefski, Boris
Ward, J
Ward, Miss
Wickershane, W C
Wollner, Alfonso
Wolley, T St Geo

KARCAHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 21ST TO 27TH APRIL.)

EXPORTS.

Vindobona s (Bombay)—61 bales cotton, 1766 cwts cotton unpressed.
Satrunji s (Bombay)—193 bales cotton, 1237 cwts cotton unpressed, 988 cwts wheat, 150 corges hides, for transhipment to Barcelona.
Pachumba s (Bombay)—59 cwts rapeseed, &c., 1415 cwts wheat, 2 cwts rice, 643 cwts mutter, 514 corges skins.
Purulia s (Bombay) 500 bales cotton, 200 cwts cotton, unpressed.
Kola s (Bombay)—527 cwts cotton, unpressed, 392 cwts wheat, 149 cwts mutter, 565 corges skins.
Bahaduri s (Bombay)—120 bales cotton, 2130 cwts cotton unpressed, 560 cwts wheat.
Rafford Hall s (Liverpool)—146 bales cotton, 2806 bales wool, 19574 cwts wheat, 437 cwts saltpetre, 8225 cwts bones, 636 lbs tea.
Rufford Hall s (Marseilles)—97 bales contton, 49365 cwts gingelly seed, 33 corges skins, 633 corges hide, 2000 cwts bones 20 lbs tea.
Satrunjee s (Bombay)—136 bales cotton, 1863 cwts cotton unpressed, 622 cwts wheat.
Khandalla s (Bombay)—137 cwts cotton unpressed.

IMPORTS.

Ehrenfels s (Hamburg and Antwerp via Bombay)—23 cwts steel.
City of Khios s—400 pieces white goods, 38 pieces prints, (foreign).
Dumra s (Bombay)—16 pieces prints (forein).
Hochhiemer s (Hamburg and Antwerp via Bombay)—730 iron bar, &c., 7296 cwts steel, 196 cwts spelter.
Mikado s (Hull)—20 cwts spelter.
Rufford Hall s (Liverpool)—58122 pieces grey goods, (foreign), 62192 pieces white goods, (foreign), 36176 pieces prints, (foreign) 1443 cwts iron bar, &c.
Vindobona s (Trieste)—280 pieces prints (foreign).
Dumra s (Bombay)—1268 pieces white goods, (foreign), 8627 pieces prints, (foreign), 49 pieces prints, (Indian).
Leander s (Adressan)—101 cwts steel.
Kola s (Bombay)—630 pieces grey goods, (Indian), 889 pieces prints, (foreign), 131 cwts iron bar, &c.
Satrunjee s (Bombay) 230 pieces grey goods, (foreign), 38 pieces white goods, (foreign), 22 pieces prints, (foreign).
Mogul s (London)—43 pieces prints, (foreign), 100 cwts iron bar, &c.
Bahaduri s (Bombay) 850 pieces grey goods, (foreign), 8 piece, grey goods, (Indian), 1200 pieces white goods, (foreign) 425, pieces prints, (foreign).
Dwarka s (Bombay)—11174 pieces grey goods, (foreign), 32873 pieces grey goods, (Indian), 25440 pieces white goods, (foreign), 7832 pieces prints, (foreign), 76 pieces prints, (Indian), 1490 lbs grey yarns, (Indian), 650 lbs T red and Dyed yarns, (Indian), 31 cwts copper, 65 cwts yellow metal.
Dumra s (Bombay)—6419 pieces grey goods, (foreign), 13673 pieces grey goods, (Indian), 8194 pieces white goods, (foreign), 2314 pieces prints, (foreign), 254 pieces prints (Indian), 6816 lbs grey yarns, (Indian), 600 lbs T red and dyed yarns, (foreign), 5400 lbs T red and dyed yarns, (Indian), 105 cwts iron bar, &c, 10 cwts spelter, 26 cwts copper.
Satrunjee s (Bombay)—1200 pieces grey goods, (foreign), 400 pieces grey goods, 4552 pieces white goods, (foreign), 1471 pieces prints, (foreign), 800 lbs T red and dyed yarns, 1224 lbs T red and dyed yarns, (Indian). 20 cwts copper, 32 cwts yellow metal.
Raventhaler s (Hamburg and Antwerp via Bombay) 302 cwts iron bar, &c., 17704 cwts steel.
Pachumba s (Bombay)—7151 pieces grey goods, (foreign), 11150 pieces grey goods, (Indian), 21247 pieces white goods, (foreign), 7032 pieces prints, (foreign) 200 pieces prints, (Indian), 4900 lbs grey yarns, (Indian), 1000 lbs T red and dyed yarns, (Indian), 96 cwts copper, 30 cwts yellow metal.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 7TH OF MAY, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·688	ESE	5	109·5	74·5	59	...	1·89	−1·21
Agra	29·674	SE	5	111·0	84·7	49	...	0·22	−1·39
Cawnpore	29·654	SE	5	106·5	80·1	59	..	0·42	...
Allahabad	29·718	ENE	7	104·6	84·2	53	...	0·75	−1·33
Jhansi	29·696	SSE	3	115·2	88·2	35	...	0·64	−1·04
Jacobabad	29·645	SSE	4	116·1	77·1	44	...	1·00	−0·31
Karachi	29·706	WSW	13	92·3	79·5	76	..	0·14	−1·74
Jeypore	29·697	W	4	111·6	77·4	21	...	0·31	−1·41
Ajmere	29·710	W	13	109·9	83·0	33	...	0·07	−1·39
Deesa	29·747	W	8	111·0	81·0	55	...	..	−0·55
Ahmedabad	29·749	NW	3	109·3	81·1	66	...	..	...
Bhuj	29·717	WSW	16	105·1	77·9	65	...	0·14	−0·49
Rajkot	29·765	W	11	108·4	74·6	70	...	0·03	−0·56
Veraval	29·783	W	10	87·1	78·8	87	...	..	...
Neemuch	29·729	W	9	109·1	80·1	40	...	0·04	−1·08
Indore	29·725	NNW	6	109·0	75·6	37	...	0·08	−1·04
Saugor	29·681	E	3	111·9	81·6	22	..	0·44	−2·16
Jubbulpore	29·677	SE	2	110·5	81·6	22	...	0·10	−2·77
Hoshangabad	29·702	Calm	3	113·5	85·4	23	..	0·25	−1·89
Khandwa	29·740	NW	10	112·7	86·1	30	...	...	−1·54
Raipur	29·681	S	6	111·1	82·4	35	...	0·12	−2·68
Nagpur	29·637	NE	4	115·7	87·0	17	...	0·45	−2·88
Amraoti	29·661	WSW	6	113·5	86·2	28	...	...	−2·58
Akola	29·685	WNW	9	112·5	87·6	21	...	0·04	−2·98
Surat	29·776	Calm	C	100·7	81·1	70	...	...	−0·26
Malegaon	29·754	WNW	9	109·3	81·1	34	...	...	−1·38
Bombay	29·844	SSW	8	90·2	81·7	79	...	0·06	−0·87
Poona	29·808	WNW	16	105·5	75·3	40	...	2·87	+0·52
Ahmednagar	29·760	NNW	9	?	74·4	?	...	1·56	...
Aurangabad	29·734	Calm	3	111·2	78·2	17	...	0·14	...
Sholapur	29·770	NW	12	110·7	80·9	37	...	0·71	−2·20
Ratnagiri	29·837	SSW	6	91·4	81·3	67	..	0·34	−0·54
Belgaum	29·814	WSW	16	96·2	70·7	73	0·32	2·65	−1·97
Goa	29·818	NW	6	93·1	82·4	77	...	0·36	...
Karwar	29·810	Calm	3	90·8	81·4	85	...	0·48	−2·76
Mangalore	29·844	Calm	3	93·8	84·4	78	..	3·17	−1·95
Calicut	29·818	NE	7	92·2	81·4	83	..	6·76	−4·27
Cochin	29·815	W	M	90·2	80·1	78	...	12·64	−5·16
Bangalore	29·822	WSW	8	94·3	72·8	76	0·02	4·45	−2·27
Secunderabad	29·695	SW	5	110·8	85·2	55	...	1·28	−2·46
Masulipatam	29·771	SSW	12	95·6	82·6	90	...	0·83	−7·95
Bellary	29·776	Calm	6	107·2	80·8	38	...	2·56	−0·99
Cuddapah	29·751	SW	M	108·8	87·5	47	...	6·71	+0·30
Madras	29·772	SW	10	91·5	81·5	71	...	19·85	−1·49
Coimbatore	29·811	W	4	99·4	76·3	81	...	3·13	−5·17
Trichinopoly	29·785	WSW	5	104·1	81·3	56	...	8·55	−3·29
Negapatam	29·782	SW	9	99·1	81·9	78	...	37·89	+6·[illegible]2
Colombo	29·852	SW	11	89·5	80·0	83	...	34·40	−10·14
Aden	29·804	E	4	91·3	82·8	75	...	0·59	−2·55

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Amraoti, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the Indus Valley, and highest in Ceylon and along the coast from Bombay southwards as far as Cochin. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and at Jacobabad, Saugor, Jubulpore, Nagpur, and Cochin, and south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Bhuj and Akola, 16 at Bangalore, and 14 at Raipur, Ahmednagar and Sholapur. The maximum temperature is largely in excess of the normal in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, and at Deesa, Jeypore, Jacobabad, Delhi and Sholapur, and the minimum very largely so at Akola, Amraoti and Khandwa. The highest temperature in the shade was 116° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 71° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Goa, Mangalore, Calicut and Masulipatam. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Belgaum and a few drops at Bangalore. The weather far to the south-westwards of Cochin out at sea appears to be squally, rainy and unsettled. Conditions are slightly favourable for local rain in Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast, and at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency.

The s.s. Oceanien left Aden on the 29th April, and reports having experienced up to latitude 14° 30' N., longitude 50° 29' E., at noon on the 1st May, light north-easterly to south-easterly winds and fine weather; to latitude 17° 07' N., longitude 61° 44' E., at noon on the 3rd, light to gentle south-westerly winds and fine; to arrival on the 5th, light west-north-westerly winds and fine weather.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 7.

Thursday's pressure has changed slightly and the general pressure conditions are little changed, the low pressure area over Punjab is enlarging and moving slowly northward, while the depression over the Central Provinces has intensified slightly. Readings remain high in Malabar, Ceylon, Tenasserim and Assam and the gradients are slight. Winds are fairly normal except over the Gangetic Plain where easterly winds are reported instead of the usual hot westerly winds. The force is fresh in Bombay, Kathiawar and central parts of the country, but light or moderate generally. The temperature has generally risen, more especially in Bengal and Madras and the mean temperature is excessive in all provinces. The excess is greatest in the Punjab and absolutely greatest in Murree, where the mean is twelve degrees above the average. The highest maximum is a hundred and sixteen degrees in Montgomery and Jacobabad. A few light scattered showers is the only rainfall reported to-day.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Longbank s—4,000 cwts bonemeal, Mooljee Jamal; 40 bales wool, Luckmidas Khimjee; 47 bales wool, Hurjee Mamed.
Gloamin s—105 cwts nigerseed, Bower and Krause; 600 bales cotton, and 10,800 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Indrani s—15 bales skins Moloobhoy Cassombhoy and Co; 50 cwts deer horns, Jan Mahomed Rahimtoola; 337 cwts olibanum, Allibhoy Chaglanee and Co; 105 cwts gum, Alarakhia Kanjee; 80 cwts gum, Rustomjee C Patell; 34 bales hides, H H O Hassum; 150 cwts coir yarn, Bharmull Poonsee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Indrani s—200 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co; 1,000 poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HULL.

Mogul s—15 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Veerum; 200 cwts metheyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 517 cwts myrabollams Jaitha Veeram.

FOR ANTWERP.

Algoa s—1,792 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Sheikh s—1,038 cwts gingellyseed, Owen and Okell.

FOR HAMBURG.

Indrapura s—180 cwts nuxvomica, Jetha Hurchand; 220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 6 cwts cuttle fish, Bauer and Krause; 4,000 cwts bonemeal R Kaderbhoy.
Kt Bachelor s—630 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 700 lbs brassware, Ardeshir and Byramjee; 3,000 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 315 cwts weedseed, Bauer and Krause; 6000 cwts castorseed, R. Kaderboy; 110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Maggie Macnair s—5 cwts gum, Eugine Meiffre.

FOR GENOA.

Ramillies s—100 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, 3,000 cwts rapeseed, 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, and 400 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, John Fachiri; 150 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.
Arab s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 13 tons old iron, A Pranjiwandas.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arab s—3,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Strathord s—26,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 16,071 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Johannesburg s—2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 7,999 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ness s—285 cwts olibanum, Nasserbhoy Cassumboy and Co; 110 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mazagon s—155 bales cotton, D Ramcoover; 6 cwts genda horns, Nanjeebhoy Meanee.
Bisagno s—207 bales cotton, Silas E Sassoon; 4 tons old iron, G Farabhoy.
Arthur Head s—100 bales twist S Byramjee; 385 cwts sandal wood, Osman Hajee Mahomed; 32 cwts fishmaws, and 40 cwts sharkfins, Rahimtoola Dhunjee and Co; 67 cwts orpiete, M M Essabhoy; 75 cwts fennelseed, M Joewandas; 10 cwts jadalor, K Mugen.
Hyraspes s—375 cwts lead, Currimbhoy Nanjee.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arthur Head s—24 cwts sandalwood, F Dhunjee; 40 bales twist The Khataw Makunjee Sand W Company.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—500 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co, 400 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.
Mazagon s—24 bales twist D Mawjee.

FOR KOBE.

Arthur Head s—1234 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Arthur Head s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Landaura s—185 bales cotton, T G Young and Co; 52 bales cotton, Latham and Co; 100 bales cotton, Pherez C. Sethna.
Benares s—160 bales cotton, Dewjee Damjee.

RICKETTY Children and Faded Youth—should not be without Munk's Codlactone. Increases weight and flesh by leaps and bounds! Rs. 1-6, MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Kylemoor, 1,984 tons, Captain F Fair, sailed yesterday for Coconada, in ballast.

THE s s Greatham, 1,531 tons, Captain R Gowing, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's s s Mazagon, 3,279 tons, Captain T C Dinney, cleared yesterday for Hongkong, with a general cargo.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's s s Bisagno, 1,499 tons, Captain E Dodero, will sail to-day for Hongkong, with a general cargo and nine deck passengers.

The s s Palestrina, 2,186 tons, Captain John Harder, will sail to-day for Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr S F Gorbamsky and child, Miss S Gorbamsky, Mr and Mrs Cornfield and three children and six deck.

THE s s Maggie Macnair, 2,077 tons, Captain G L Alexander, sailed yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo and the following passenggers :—Mr and Mrs Oliver and five children, Mr and Mrs A King and four children, two Misses A King, and Miss M Medhair.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 986 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Hajee Ebrahim, Mr Hajee Mahomed Abdool Gaffoor, Mr Syed Hoosein Ruttonboo Vajirboo and 70 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
A	Clan Macrae	1664	Hill	N F		F M & Co
B	Greatham	1531	Gawing		7-5	K Nixon
C	Naseri	912	Raffin	Zanzibar	8-5	B & P S N Co
D	Ramillies	1904	Richards	Genoa		J Mackintosh
E	Benares	1[illegible]54	Schonfeldt	Calcutta	8-5	Do
F	Palestrina	2187	Harder	Genoa	8-5	K Nixon
G	Safari	862	Kiene	Zanzibar	9-5	F Heyer
K	Indrani	3225	Trotter	London	12-5	K Nixon & Co
L	Assyria	970	Acheson	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
M	Mogul	2354	Wright	N F		M M & Co
N	Arab	2674	Nast	Genoa		K Nixon & Co
P	Stolzenfels	1933	Frerich	Bremen	9-5	Glade & Co
Q	Aurthur Head	1887	Lennard	Japan	9-5	Tata & Co
	30 tons cranes.					
	Ileafee	373	Ally	E C Africa		Naser bin Ahmed
	Alphee	998	Etinne	P Gulf	14-5	E D Baillow

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
Sabermati	524	Ahmed	C Gulf	7-5	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Mazagon	3280	Dening	China	8-5	P& O S N Co
3	La Serena	1446	Jones	Madras		K Nixon
4	Bisagno	1499	Dodero	China	8-5	C Barboro
5	Sheik	2[illegible]23	Newry	Antwerp	15-5	K Nixon
7	Johannsbergh	28[illegible]	Wyse	Amsterdam	11-5	K N & Co
8	Elektra	199[illegible]	Rassovich	Trieste	7-5	A Lloyds
9	Ness	1962	Mathias	Trieste & Venice		J Mackintosh
10	Maggie Macnair	2077	Alexander		7-5	W & A Graham
12	Werneth Hall	2667	Conby	N F		E Bates & Co
14	Indrapura	2510	Harrison	Hamburg	9-5	K Nixon
15	Langbank	2965	Ront	Antwerp	10-5	K Nixon
16	Gloamin	2248	Learman	Liverpool	9-5	W & A Graham

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Agent.
H B Curlew	302	B P Trust
H B Snipe	302	B P Trust

* Probable date of departure.

Time Balldropsat Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h, 8m. 44·5s.
The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44-30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Kilwa (s)	Gimblett	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Pemba (s)	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.
	Kylemoor (s)	Fair	Coconada.
	Elektra (s)	Kassovich	Trieste via Karachi.
	Oceanien (s)	Schmitz	Japan, &c.
	Greatham (s)	Gowing	Marseilles.
	Maggie Macnair (s)	Alexander	Havre.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Bisagno, Dodero, for Hongkong.
" Palestrina, Harder, for Marseilles, &c.
" Mazagon, Denney, for Hongkong.

The steamer Strathord, entered for loading yesterday for Amsterdam.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURE.

May 4.—Steamer Virawa.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

April.
20 Satrunji s ... Fakir Ahmed ... Bombay
Raventhaler s ... Gramberg ... Hamburg and Antwerp via Bombay.
21 Pachumba s ... Rickford ... Bombay
Khandala s ... Watkeys ... Persian Gulf
23 Bahaduri s ... Fairweather ... Bombay
24 Kola s ... Whitehead ... Do.
25 Taurus s ... Wold ... Rangoon
Alphee s ... Etienne ... Persian Gulf
26 Pemba s ... Rothwell ... Do.
Mecca s ... Thomas ... Bombay
27 Dwarka s ... Tice ... Do.
Branksome Hall s ... Hood ... Liverpool

DEPARTURES.

April.
21 Pachumba s ... Rickford ... Bombay
Khandalla s ... Watkeys ... Do.
Satrunji s ... Fakir Ahmed ... Do.
22 Mogul s ... Wright ... Do.
23 Damra s ... Russell ... Do.
24 Bahaduri s ... Fairweather ... Do.
25 Raventhaler s ... Gramberg ... Hamburg and Bremen
Kola s ... Whitehead ... Bombay
27 Alphee s ... Etienne ... Do.
28 Java s ... Kendall ... Do.
Mecca s ... Thomas ... Persian Gulf
Pemba s ... Rothwell ... Bombay

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S S Taurus, Wold, The Bombay Company, Ld
" Branksome Hall, Hood, F Forbes & Co, Ld, Liverpool
" Dwarka, Tice, McIver, Mackenzie & Co, Bombay

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 7.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Edinburgh s—25 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Clan Gordon s—2 hogsheads whisky, Phipson and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—10 cases silver and plate-glass, Sullemanjee Essajee.

FROM LONDON.

Mazagon s—2 cases perfumed Spirit, Essoofally Russooljee; 58 cases oilmenstores &c, Allibhoy Sumsoodin; 5 cases cheese &c, Eduljee Nusserwanjee; 30 cases provisions, Eduljee Rattonj and Bros; 40 cases provisions, A M Sodder; 15 bales printing paper, Nuzarally Cumrudin; 23 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co.; 53 cases cheese &c, Treacher and Co.
Australia s—4 cases ham and cheese, A M Sodder.

FROM HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels s—11 cases medicine, M Amerchand and Co; 12 bales printing paper, A M Sodder; 156 cases glassware, Hajee Hoosein Fazal; 8 packages chemicals, Treacher and Co; 16 cases soap, Abedin Amiroodin.

FROM ANTWERP.

Stolzenfels s—682 cases window glass, Abdoolally Noorbhoy; 47 cases glassware, Khataw Keshow; 20 drums chemicals, Hormusjee Rattonji and Co; 142 cases glassware, Goolam Hoosein, Cullian.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Mazagon s—4 cases claret, M Ostermayer and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Mazagon s—4 cases cheese, Treacher and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Clyde s—6 cases glassbeads, A H S Moomanjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 2.

Creagh, Lieut, Bo 21st B I, off furlough, from England.

MAY 7.

Clay, Lt, Bo M B Corps, on furlough, from England.
Scriven, Lt, Bengal 5th Lancers, on leave, from Muttra.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 2.

Coahes, Surg Major Bengal A M S, on Med Cert, to England.

MAY 4.

Leslie, 2nd Lt Bengal R W Kent, on duty, to Meerut.
Hawes, Major, Bengal R M Fus, on duty, to Dum Dum.
Hart, Lt Col, Bo RE, on inspection, to Doolalee.

MAY 7.

Lloyd, Lt Col, Bengal R F, on leave, to England.

IT may have been noticed, observes a contemporary, that in the last *Gazette of India* Major Masters has been gazetted Commandant of the Central India Horse sub. *pro tem.*, though Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Money officiated as Commandant during Colonel Gerard's absence on the Pamir Commission. The fact is that the substantive vacancy did not occur until after Colonel Money had left India on leave. The present arrangement is one that has been made pending the reconstitution of the C. I. H. into two separate regiments, each with its Commandant and Second-in Command as in the Bengal Cavalry. Colonel Money will then, presumably, command the 1st Regiment (Major Drummond officiating during his absence on furlough) and Major Masters, the 2nd, of which he has been Second-in-Command for nearly five years.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP —Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. So by all Chemists Stores.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

PIANOS for HIRE and on the Monthly Payment System, Rs. 23 per Month, will purchase, a good Iron-framed PIANO.—Bombay S. ROSE and Co.

PEARSE AND CO. have just issued their revised Price List of Stores, Wines, &c., which can be had free on application. Brown's Corn Flour As. 5 per tin. Green Peas As. 5 per tin. &c., &c.—Please note address. Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

NEW STEEL LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30'+7'+130 lbs. working pressure, high class fittings, now ready for delivery with Government Inspector's Certificate. RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING MART, 21, Esplanade Road, near the Clock Tower, Bombay. INSTALLATIONS Supplied and Erected. Large and Varied Electrical Stock.

LOST.—May 5th, at Lanowli, an Irish Terrier Dog name on collar (" PAT" Stella P. de Saone). Any one returning the above to the Dak Bungalow, Khandalla, will be rewarded.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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TO BE LET A LARGE GODOWN, Opposite Victoria Dock, in Baroda Street, apply D. C. OOMRIGAR, Opposite Crawford Market.

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MINERS.—Two experienced MINERS unemployed, thoroughly understand rock-drills, anxious for employment. Address " Miner," care of this Office.

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RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—This is the second season I have stayed at this Hote and think it as good as any hotel in India."—H. B. (Bombay

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at this Hotel for five days, and during that time I have received every attention to myself, wife, and three children. The food was excellent quality and plenty of it, and the charges are very moderate. I can highly recommend the Hotel to any one requiring a comfortable place with good food and attendance at moderate rates.—WILLIAM LEYS, S.M. Calcutta N. Volunteers.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the " Bombay Gazette " Office, and at all Book sellers and Railway Terminus.

DO DOCTORS DISAGREE?—In some cases they do. But the result derived by administering BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE in cases of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers and Influenza, has proved that the Medical Profession has arrived at only one verdict, and that is they have to find the first case that has not been benefited by the use of either of them as Numerous Testimonials will testify. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture possess the all-important advantages over other Febrifuges that they may be administered when fever is on. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP and Co.; TREACHER & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; BEYNON & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable Rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil, postage extra.

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TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the " Bombay Gazette" Office.

CANE CHAIRS for Homeward-Bound Passengers Camp and Drawing-room use, a well-selected Assortment has just been received by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld. 18, Marine Street.

FRESH SHIPMENT Every month.—REAL MANILLA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 5, 4-8 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully Selected and packed in Boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manilla. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms. A Trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Cigar Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the REAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets, Show-room, open daily.

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NOTES.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 7.

AT the weekly biddings for Indian Council drawings in London yesterday, 15¾ lakhs were allotted between the three Presidencies, at 1s. 2 3-32d.; and 44¼ lakhs of Wire Transfers, at 1s. 2 1-8d., Calcutta having in each case, been the largest buyers. The rates obtained are 1-63d. to 1-16d. lower than the previous Wednesday's regular allotment prices, and no extra allotments have been made meantime. It is announced that 60 lakhs will be allotted again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 15-16d.

The only changes in the London financial quotations generally wired through Reuter, yesterday, were an advance of 3-8th in Consols at 111 5-8; and a decline of 1-16 in 3½ per cent. Securities, at £64 1-8. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged both in London and New York.

Yellow Guzerat Repeseed was quoted at 35½s. per 416 lbs., business done, shipment this or next month to Havre, Antwerp or Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet; and Linseed at 34¼s per 416 lbs., business done, April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market quiet.

A further advance of 1-32d. per lb. took place yesterday in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool at 4 15-32d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-32 lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 11-32d. for May deliveries, and 4 1-8d. for September-October. In East Indian Cotton, Broach was quoted 3-32d. higher, and Bengals 1-32d. more in all grades. The market closed firm; Surats firm; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 12,000 bales including 500 East Indians. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

The New York market was entirely unchanged yesterday both for spot and arrival Cotton. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's figures to date, and those for the same period in the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Wednesday's Receipts...	6,000	4,000	4,000
Four days' do.	25,000	30,000	17,000
Since 1st Sept., 1895......	4,996,000	7,717,000	5,693,000

In our local Cotton market only a moderate business has been passing in both directions, the feeling having been steady and prices unchanged. Exporters have bought 900 bales, say, 450 Compta at Rs. 193-3¼; 300 Miraj, at Rs. 192; and 200 Broach, at Rs. 208; while the Mills have taken 900 bales, consisting of 300 Broach, at Rs. 206; and 200 each, of Oomrawattee, at Rs. 190; Palitana, at Rs. 191; and Bengal, at Rs. 166 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—In these markets there has been no change in position to-day, both having been steady in tone, with a moderate business passing for shippers' account, and prices all unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton........................	10,533	bales.
Wheat........................	26,870	cwts.
Linseed........................	25,470	,,
Rapeseed........................	11,877	,,
Gingelly........................	914	,,
Poppyseed........................	12,652	,,
Groundnuts........................	793	,,
Castorseed........................	4,882	,,
Rice........................	7,278	,,

FREIGHTS are weak, with little or no demand for tonnage, and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

MONEY continuing in but little demand, the Bank of Bombay has this afternoon put down its rates one per cent., making the minimum stand at 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened with a dull feeling and nominally at 1s. 2 3-32 to 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 3-16 to 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which latter quotation no business was reported; but three months' sight Bills changed hands to a considerable extent early in the day at 1s. 2 1-8d. and Bank remittance receded to 1s. 2 1-32d. Telegraphic, at which there was no enquiry, the market closing steadier again as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	......1s. 2 1-32d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	......1s. 2 1-32d.		,,
Do. 3 months' sight	......1s. 2 1-16d.		,,
Credits	do.	......1s. 2 1-8d.	,,
France	do.	......1'48½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at the reduced rates of 109 13-16 for cash, and 109 11-16 for this month's settlement; but they soon recovered in a firm market and left off on the previous evening's level of 109 15-16 and 109 13-16 in the two positions, respectively.

SHARES.—A further advance has taken place to-day in prices of a number of Cotton Mill shares, viz., an advance of Rs. 50, in Curimbhoy; of Rs. 25 each, in Central India and Khandeish, of Rs. 20, in David; of Rs. 10 each, in Britannia Imperial Cotton, James Greaves, and Oriental; of Rs. 5 each, in Colaba Land, Empress, Framjee Petit, and Western India; and a decline of Rs. 20, in New Great Eastern. On other lines there has been but little movement. Bank of Bengal shares have advanced Rs. 10, to Rs. 1,320 per share.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th April 1896, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,23,000	2,96,000	4,000	4,23,000
Or per mile of Railway	267	642	9	918
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	17,87,843	39,85,462	65,183	58,38,488
Total for 17 weeks...	19,10,843	42,81,462	69,183	62,61,488
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,00,130	4,02,986	9,803	5,12,919
Per mile of Ry do.	217	874	22	1,113
Total to corresponding date do.	17,71,457	45,74,593	65,838	64,11,888

Decrease for the week ......Rs. 89,919

Ditto to date.............. ,, 1,50,400

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th April 1896, on 1,678·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,70,000	2,50,000	4,000	4,21,000
Or per mile of Railway	102	149	2	253
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	23,50,606	45,46,143	92,556	69,89,305
Total for 17 weeks..	25,20,606	47,93,143	96,556	71,13,305
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,57,963	4,01,988	2,097	5,62,048
Per mile of Ry do.	95	240	1	336
Total to corresponding date do.	25,11,263	62,21,788	83,975	88,22,026

Decrease for the week................ Rs. 1,38,018

Ditto. to date .... ,, 14,08,721

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,490¼ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 2nd May, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total ...	Rs. 2,05,558	Rs. 6,44,383	Rs. 7,717	Rs 8,57,658
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490¼ Miles...	...	...	...	7,50,709

Increase ....Rs. 1,06,94

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BAMBER—April 30, at Murree, the wife of Surg.-Major C T Bamber, I M S, Civil Surgeon, Rawalpindi, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BRYAN—WHYMPER—April 30, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Murree, by the Rev E J Warlow, James Bryan, of Gora Gully, to Olivia Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late H J Whymper, Esq., C I E.

DEATHS.

FRANCIS—April 27, at Lucknow, of heart disease, Henry Francis, of the N-W-P and Oudh Police, the dearly loved second son of L Francis, aged 30 years.

WEST—April 23, drowned at Calcutta, Harry Barton West Assistant Engineer, Albion Foundry Seebpore, aged 23 years, 5 months and 20 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

X. Y. Z.—Regret we cannot publish a letter which has been first sent to, and declined by, a contemporary.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1896.

THE decision of the Municipal Corporation at yesterday's meeting, to postpone consideration of the report of the Committee on Water Supply for three months, marks another era in an interesting chapter of Municipal history in Bombay. When the Tansa water-supply scheme was adopted it was said that Bombay would possess resources for obtaining water scarcely equalled in any city in the world in proportion to its population. This statement has certainly proved correct—we have too much water rather than too little, and Dr. Weir has again and again pointed out that the large quantity pumped into the city in excess of its requirements is most detrimental to the public health. In submitting a full report upon the subject to the Municipality two years ago, Dr. Weir showed that out of twenty-nine millions of gallons delivered every day into the city, only twenty-four millions are removed, leaving five million gallons each day and night to pollute the soil. The ill-consequence of this state of affairs was graphically depicted by the Health Officer, who showed by statistics of sickness and mortality that this constant waterlogging of the Island constituted a great and increasing danger to the public health. And yet every hot season complaints are made by householders in various parts of the town that their supply of water is scanty and intermittent. The cause of this anomalous state of things has been again and again pointed out by Mr. Tomlinson, the Water Engineer, during the last five years. He has shown most conclusively that while the water pumped into the city is more than sufficient to supply its needs, householders are put to inconvenience from an insufficient supply owing to certain defects in the distributing agency. In various reports he has urged that the greatest want as regards the general supply of the city is the completion of the Tansa main, so that the whole of the supply from that lake can be distributed at the Tansa pressure. When Sir John Fowler was consulted on the subject, he recommended the Vehar Lake as a service reservoir for Tansa. This recommendation was strongly supported by Mr. Tomlinson, who pointed out that Vehar was admirably adapted for the purpose by its ample capacity (one foot in depth being equal to about twenty days' supply from Tansa) and by its being sufficiently high to give a fairly satisfactory pressure in Bombay. In order to use the Vehar Lake for this purpose, Mr. Tomlinson proposed that it should be connected with the Tansa 48-inch main at Kurla by a pipe of equal diameter laid from Vehar Lake outlet to Kurla. Such a connection would enable the usual quantity of water to be supplied here in the event of any break on the Tansa main between Kurla Creek and Tansa, a distance of forty-nine miles. Mr. Tomlinson also explained in great detail that within the Island of Bombay several extensions of distribution mains were required. Sixteen lakhs was the total estimated cost of his programme, which was heartily endorsed by Mr. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner, and was recommended by the Standing Committee.

A few of the more severe economists upon the Corporation held up their hands in righteous horror at the proposal. "What!" they cried, "having spent two crores and three-quarters on our water-works, are we to spend an additional sixteen lakhs?" They declined to look at the question upon its merits, or to supply any constructive criticism by producing an alternative plan to meet the evils complained of. They went on the principle that if the cost of a ship has exceeded expectations no money must be spent on making it thoroughly seaworthy by a copious use of the tar brush. The Tansa scheme having been very costly, they refused to listen to proposals for spending a comparatively small sum in ensuring a continuous supply and an equal distribution all over the town. From that day forth some of these members could scarcely speak peaceably of the able and industrious officer in charge of the Water Department. Because that officer had committed the sin of formulating a scheme to enable the citizens of Bombay to get the full benefit from the great sum of money spent on the water-supply, this small ring of oppositionists availed themselves of every opportunity to unfavourably criticise his administration. But meanwhile loud complaints were being constantly received from householders, while on the other hand Dr. Weir was warning the Corporation in every report of the detrimental effect being produced by the excessive supply in some parts of the island. These two-fold complaints led to the appointment of first one and then another Committee by the Corporation, the latest being nominated in April of last year. Numerically small as the opposition was, every proposal of the Water-Engineer was fought tooth and nail in the Committee. This unreasoning antagonisim naturally unsettled Mr. Tomlinson, and notwithstanding that he enjoyed the full confidence of a great majority of the Corporation, he sought for an appointment elswhere. The result is that the Municipality is about to lose the services of one of its most painstaking and conscientious officers, Mr. Tomlinson having accepted an executive appointment under the Rangoon Municipality.

But even in Municipal affairs wisdom is sooner or later justified of her children. Just on the eve of Mr. Tomlinson's departure the Water Committee has presented a report adopting in general outline, though with certain modifications, the scheme which he brought forward more than four years ago. Therefore, on leaving Bombay, Mr. Tomlinson will have the satisfaction of knowing that at last the improvements upon which he practically staked his professional reputation are to be recommended to the Corporation by a strong Committee whose constitution is so representative as to almost ensure the acceptance of the scheme. Mr. K. M. Shroff has throughout been the most persistent opponent, and it is therefore not surprising that he raises a dissentient voice in a separate minute appended to the report. The arguments advanced therein are familiar to those who have heard some of Mr. Shroff's numerous speeches on the subject in the Municipal Hall. The project has for the last four years been Mr. Shroff's pet aversion, and he has never lost an opportunity of condemning it. In his separate minute he takes credit to himself for having been the means of causing great delay in the adoption of the scheme. The procrastination which in some parts of the island has kept many householders out of their rightful supply of water, and has led to a great redundancy in other districts, is regarded by Mr. Shroff as "financially beneficial." Since eleven of the leading members of the Corporation have signed the report, the position of Mr. Shroff (who was similarly isolated in the Standing Committee four years ago) forcibly recalls to mind the remark of the dissentient English juryman whose disageement with the views of his colleagues led to their being locked up for several hours, whereupon he remarked he had never known such an obstinate set of fellows as the other jurors. But if the members of the Committee have in the opinion of the dissentient shown themselves very obstinate, they have at least something more tangible to go upon in making their recomendation than a mere sentimental objection to spending another rupee of capital on the water-supply. They have gone very exhaustively into the whole subject, and as they have had Mr. Shroff as a colleague, it may be taken for granted that no weak point in the scheme of the executive has escaped notice, and that no single detail has been hurriedly dealt with. In an interim report the Committee recommended an expenditure of Rs. 2,31,297 on mains in Kala Chowki, Sewree and Reay Road; and the new mains recommended in the present report, brings up the total net expenditure proposed by the Committee to fifteen lakhs and three-quarters. The lion's share of this outlay—twelve lakhs of rupees—will be absorbed in carrying out the principal proposal of the executive: the laying of a steel main from Vehar Lake to Kurla Creek, there to join the Tansa forty-eight-inch main. In recommending that in this way the Vehar Lake should constitute the service reservoir for the Tansa supply, the Committee explain that, although Tansa water can be poured into Vehar Lake, there is no way of feeding the Tansa main from that Lake, however urgent may be the needs of the city. They point out that in consequence "total stoppages of the Tansa supply, which is about two-thirds of the whole supply of the city, occur whenever there is any accident, a pipe bursts, or the duct needs to be examined, cleaned or repaired." In the event of any slip of rock in the tunnels or of the earth along the line of masonry duct or pipe embankments, these stoppages might be considerably prolonged. It is true that the main has hitherto escaped any very serious stoppage, but such an accident might occur at any time, and cause something almost approacing to a water-famine in the city. In so important a matter as the water-supply of 850,000 people, it is very unsafe for all the eggs to be in one basket. As the monsoon is close upon us, there can be no particular objection to the decision to postpone consideration of the report for three months. But the Corporation will be guilty of grave neglect if by rejecting the report of the Committee it fails to insure to the city a continuous supply of water by a scheme that will have the additional advantage of enabling the executive to better cope with the evils complained of by the Health Officer.

GOVERNMENT confesses to some anxiety as to ultimate success in regard to Sind irrigation since it depends on the river, its condition, and how it may act from time to time. During the year 1894-95 abnormal floods necessitated an expenditure of about 7½ lakhs of rupees on special repairs to canals and embankments to to make good damages and to provide a larger margin of safety in the embankments in the future, and in 1895-96 and 1896-97 there is again likely to be extraordinary expenditure of about six lakhs on embankments due to abnormal erosion, owing, in this case, not to floods, but to changes in the set of the river. The officers in Sind, who are best acquainted with the Indus, are all strongly in favour of more complete observations, and desire to improve the available data, so that more efficient steps may be adopted for the control of the river, and with this view a proposal for a special Indus charge is now under consideration. The Governor in Council hopes that no reasonable means will be neglected for increasing the knowledge of the river and for observing and studying the phenomena connected with it. Even taking the extra expenditure in abnormal years into account, it seems the Irrigation works in Sind yield now a net revenue to Government of upwards of twenty-eight lakhs of rupees, and what is of far greater importance is the fact that the works are essentially necessary, not only to the prosperity, but to the very existence of the Province of Sind. It is shown, however, that for the past eleven years the return on the capital invested on improvements to the Irrigation works in Sind has averaged ten per cent., and it is calculated that allowing four per cent. as the interest paid by Government, the balance if applied to the repayment of capital would entirely extinguish it in about thirty years, and the net revenue will then become clear profit. The inundation last year is characterised as an almost perfect one, the fair irrigating level in the river being reached at a suitable date and being more than maintained for a period sufficiently long to bring the kharif crops to maturity and also to enable the cultivators to flood large areas for rabi. The river bunds were severely tried, and in the Right Bank Division several serious breaches occurred. Large areas were flooded in consequence. The districts which suffered most in this connection were the Western Nara and Karachi Canals Districts. In the former, the whole of the Western Nara Valley from Mehar to Sehwan was submerged owing to the breaching of the Lashari Bund, and in the latter many miles of embankment were practically swept away, and the many uncontrolled canals overtopped their banks, and assisted in the flooding of the country. The damage done on the left bank was not so extensive, but large areas formerly considered safe were flooded. Owing to this additional rabi was produced, and there was an increased revenue, which has gone far towards covering the cost of the special works necessitated by the floods. But Government recognises that it cannot be argued that because the breaching of embankments may bring in increased revenue from rabi irrigation, which may repay or even more than repay the loss of kharif revenue and the cost of making good the damage, such breaches are therefore beneficial. Gain may accrue to the State for the time, it is remarked in the Government resolution, issued yesterday—in review of the Annual report,—but much individual loss is caused by such breaches; and if remedial measures be not promptly and thoroughly undertaken, a lessening of confidence would result, which, if allowed to continue, would materially affect the welfare of the province.

THE lady doctors are making progress all the world over, it seems, and though the English Universities will not give ladies degrees, women are marching on in other directions, gaining their object step by step. In Australia just now the ladies are coming forcibly to the front, and having after a sharp fight succeeded in invading that close corporation, the medical profession, they now seek to gain a footing in the Melbourne Hospital. It looks, says the Melbourne paper, as if a vigorous attack on this institution were imminent, and the masculine members of the profession are already girding on their armour to resist the invasion. A preliminary note of warning was sounded at a meeting of the hospital committee. In a few weeks' time, it seems, the annual election of six medical officers to serve on the hospital staff will take place, and in view of this, and the probability of at least two lady doctors being among the canditates, Professor Halford, as president of the Faculty of Medicine, wrote, expressing a hope that the committee would see fit to consult the Faculty before making the appointments. In connection with the same matter the secretary of the Medical Students' Society wrote, stating that the appointment of woman doctors would, in the opinion of the society, seriously interfere with the clinical teaching of the hospital. Mr. F. R. Godfrey remarked that the question was one of great importance and likely to give rise to a good deal of discussion. It was accordingly decided to ask the opinion of the Faculty of Medicine on the question before taking action. But whether the Committee will be able to refuse the fair aspirants for the honours to be here gained remains to be seen.

BARON HEYKING, lately representing the German Empire at Cairo, and who has now, according to Reuter, been appointed German Minister at Pekin, has had considerable experience both in the consular and diplomatic services. He has held appointments in Tangier, Morocco, and other places, and was for some time Consul-General for the German Empire at Calcutta.

THE four Japanese priests who are now staying in Bombay for a few days, were taken, yesterday, to the Municipal Hall by Mr. K. M. Shroff to witness the conduct of Municipal business in Bombay. Two of them understand English very well, and they seemed to be very much interested in the proceedings. The Japanese priests will shortly proceed to Russia via Central Asia.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Corporation, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, it was agreed that the time has now come when the organization of the Health Department should be revised and brought in harmony with the growing sanitary requirements of the City. A Committee was appointed to make all necessary enquiries and report thereon in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer.

WE understand that the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalwad is a candidate for the seat of a Municipal Councillor caused vacant by the resignation of Dr. R. N. Khory, in the Girgaum ward.

THE Bank of Bombay, yesterday, reduced its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to six per centum per annum.

DURING the week ending on Wednesday evening last silver to the value of Rs. 7,33,000 was received at the mint on account of tenderers for British dollar coinage, making the total value of the silver in the mint for this purpose seventeen lakhs and eight thousand.

MR. H. E. M. JAMES, I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind, has been granted by the Secretary of State an extension of furlough for three days, and has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. HUMFREY, Inspector-General of Police, is allowed furlough to England for eight months from the 16th May, 1896, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. MR. H. SCANNELL will act as Inspector-General of Police during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Humfrey, or pending further orders.

MR. F. C. CONSTABLE, District Government Pleader, Karachi, Government Pleader in the Sadar Court and Public Prosecutor for the Province of Sind, is granted leave of absence for six months from the 18th May. Mr. H. N. Crouch will act as District Government Pleader, Karachi, etc., in his absence.

MR. J. E. DOWN, District Superintendent of Police, Satara, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year from the 2nd May, 1896, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL S. M. SALAMAN, M.D., Superintendent of the Central Prison, Yeraoda, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty within the period of his leave.

THE Governor in Council has made the following appointments pending further orders:—Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Belgaum. Mr. J. D. S. FitzMaurice, I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana. Mr. R. Knight, I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad. Mr. J. C. Gloster, I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad from the date of Mr. FitzMaurice's relinquishing charge up to the date of Mr. Knight's taking over charge of the appointment.

MR. R. A. L. MOORE, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Thana, is allowed furlough for eighteen months from 2nd May 1896.

MR. R. B. STEWART, I.C.S., is granted furlough for fifteen months from 9th May.

MR. C. E. S. STEELE, Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar (on special duty), is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

MR. G. D. PANSE is to officiate as junior Collector and to be Collector and District Magistrate, Bijapur, from the date of Mr. Elliot's giving over charge. Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., M.A., (Oxon.) Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Junior Collector and to be Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Registrar of Bombay, and Commissioner for the purposes of the Income Tax Act in the Town and Island of Bombay, from the date Mr. J. M. Campbell gives over charge till further orders.

MR. A. F. WOODBURN, I.C.S., is granted furlough for twenty months from 29th May.

MR. H. C. MULES is to act as Deputy Commissioner and District Registrar, Thar and Parkar, during the absence of Mr. C. E. S. Steele, or pending further orders.

MR. W. C. HUGHES, M.Inst. C.E., Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, is granted special leave on private affairs for six months from the 16th May. Mr. C. T. Burke, R.E., M. Inst. C.E., is to act as Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, during the absence on leave of Mr. Hughes.

MR. F. A. SPENCER is appointed to act as Marriage Registrar, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. A. R. King on leave, for three months, from the 11th instant.

SURGEON-COLONEL H. COOK, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bombay) is appointed to be Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 2nd March, 1896, vice Surgeon-Major-General P. S. Turnbull, M.D., retired.

MR. F. McCORMACK has been appointed an Inspector of Factories in the Town and Island of Bombay.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RUSSIAN AND BRITISH INFLUENCE IN PERSIA.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The *Times* recognises Russian influence on the Northern frontier of Persia, but observes that large British interests exist in Southern Persia, wherein British influence must remain paramount.

The *Times* foresees the necessity of a strategic and commercial opening up of Beluchistan by roads and railways, similar to the Russian system in Central Asia.

AFFAIRS IN CRETE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 7.

The Cretan Reform Committee have refused to accept the offer of an amnesty.

The Governor of the Island has postponed, until August, the meeting of the Cretan Assembly.

LI HUNG CHANG IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 7.

Li Hung Chang has been sumptuously received by the Czar and Czarnia at Zarskoe-Selo, the summer residence of his Imperial Majesty.

NEWS FROM THE DERVISH CAMP.

MASSOWAH, MAY 6.

Advices from the front state that there is much talk in the Dervish Camp of the rebel Dali, who is threatening El Obeid.

AN OFFICIAL CONTRADICTION.

LONDON, MAY 7.

A current statement that Mr. Chamberlain was in telegraphic communication with Mr. Rhodes at Gwelo, is officially denied.

A CONCESSION TO THE JEWS.

Three Rabbis are to be admitted to the ceremony of the Czar's coronation.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The Indian Marine steamer Clive has arrived at Southampton, from Bombay.

THE POONA ABDUCTION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 7.

In the Windsor *vs.* Daring case, to-day, Mr. Allan Turner did not appear for the defence. Accused stated he had no more witnesses to call and nothing to say. Mr. Natu, for the prosecution, maintained that the theory of the defence regarding Daring taking Mrs. Windsor under his protection had entirely broken down, and that he had taken her away from her husband. The magistrate will give judgment on Saturday.

CHITRAL AFFAIRS.

SIMLA, MAY 7.

Mr. W. Davis, Assistant Political Officer, Chitral, under Major Deane, is suffering from a severe attack of fever, which necessitates his taking leave. Mr. S. Waterfield officiates.

Affairs in Chitral are quiet, and the troops moving steadily.

DEATH OF LIEUT. STEVENS.

Lieutenant Stevens, who was stabbed by a Ghazi at Peshawar, died, yesterday, at the Peshawar hospital.

THE D. Q. M. G.

Colonel More Molyneux, Deputy Quarter-master General, Army Head-quarters, has cancelled his leave, owing to the illness of Colonel Mason.

Colonel Mason is somewhat better to-day, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

THE CHUTIATAN ROADS.

The roads from Chutiatan onwards have been entirely cleared away by the hill tribesmen.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 6.

Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon arrived here this morning.

ADEN, MAY 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix, from Bombay arrived this afternoon.

HONGKONG, MAY 7.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Kobe, left for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 7.

Mail steamer Peshawar, from China, arrived yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 7-16
The Manchester market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	111 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	121 1-8
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 1-8
Bar Silver	31 1-8

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY, 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, Perfect, Via Turkey, interrupted, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable San Thome-Loanda, interrupted.

Turkish route right to Bagdad, interrupted beyond.

Cables Shanghai-Nagasaki, interrupted. Early restoration expected.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 7th May, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	5	2	0 p.m.	48	55
Teheran	7	2	26 p.m.	..	27
Suez	7	2	55 p.m.	..	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 7th May, 1896.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	48	—	2
" Karachi	...	9	..	1
" Madras	1	20	..	1

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 5 was 572, giving a death-rate of 33·79 per annum per thousand as against 36·06 the corresponding period of last year, and 34·29 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 144 died from fevers; 20, small-pox; 11, measles; 16, cholera; 8, leprosy; 66, phthisis; 31, diseases of the nervous system; 94, affections of the respiratory organs; 27, diarrhœa; 17 dysentery; 38, still-born; 50, old age and debility; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 19; Brahmin, 19; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 310; Hindu outcaste, 60; Musalman, 101; Parsee, 26; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 18; Eurasian, 2; European, 2; Negro-African, 2. The total number of births was 291 as against 289 the corresponding period of last year, and 294 the average over the past five years.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

No definite news has yet reached India regarding the probable date on which the 24th Baluchistan Regiment will be released from duty in East Africa. They will, however, probably embark at Mombassa in the course of the current month.

COLONEL HUTCHINSON, Commanding in Chitral, may possibly pay a visit to Dir shortly. His two Staff Officers who recently crossed the Lowarai Pass were most hospitably entertained by the Khan.

THE reliefs in the Punjab and Bengal Commands, which are now on the eve of publication, are likely to show more movements of regiments than usual. During the last couple of years changes have been kept down below the normal figure for the sake of economy, so that more than the usual number are now due to take place.

SNOW was still lying on the Lowarai Pass last week, but the troops had cleared the road for the most part.

ELECTRIC lighting in Calcutta is likely soon to be an accomplished fact. Messrs. Kilburn and Company are circulating proposals for installations in the larger business houses.

A NATIVE who was caught in the act of setting fire to houses in Barisa, when the entire bazaar was destroyed, has been committed to the Sessions. It transpired that the accused is one of a large gang formed for the express purpose of setting fire to houses, and looting the contents while the conflagration is in progress.

INQUIRIES made in connection with the recent case of ghaziism in Peshawar confirm the prisoner's statement that he was prompted by fanaticism only. The Shinwari tribe, to which Lieutenant Steven's assailant belongs, have no grievances whatever against the British Government though they have a long score to pay off against the Amir.

LIEUTENANT STEVENS, who was stabbed by a *ghazi* at Peshawar, was the eldest son of Mr. J. Stevens, who was on the Calcutta High Court Bench last year and is now Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, and was a nephew of the Hon'ble C. C. Stevens, Senior Member of the Bengal Board of Revenue.

THE short snowfall and drought since March 1st have already had effect on the Simla water-supply, and it is intended to close the hydrants for twelve or fourteen hours daily in order to check waste. The pumping engines are already at work below Mahasu, but rain is needed to replenish all the local springs. A late monsoon might see Simla in rather sore straits for anything more than drinking water.

THE Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs is granting loans under the Land Improvement Act to owners of dry tanks desirous of excavating them.

THE Municipal Committee of Lahore are considering the question of lighting their streets by electricity. The city and station have been surveyed, and it is hoped a company will shortly be formed who will take up the work as soon as the Local Government can secure the necessary legislation.

THE case of a clergyman being decoyed and robbed in the streets of Calcutta is under investigation. The clergyman in question is the Rev. F. M. Stewart of the Union Chapel, Dhurumtollah Street, and the case came up before the column Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday. The police produced a Eurasian whom Mr. Stewart identified as the decoy, but Mr. Stewart failed to appear in support of the charge. The magistrate issued a *subpœna* to compel Mr. Stewart to attend and the hearing has been fixed for next Monday.

THE General Committee of the Kidderpore Fire Relief Fund held a meeting on Saturday. The Hon'ble Mr. Playfair, presiding, said that the subscriptions up to date totalled Rs. 32,056, the whole of which was collected, and the expenditure came to Rs. 10,196. Resolutions were passed that the urgent wants of widows, women, small traders and others be relieved by immediate cash payments and that others be helped to re-roof their huts.

TWENTY cases of cholera occurred in Calcutta on Sunday with five deaths.

A TELEGRAM dated Camp Kob, 1st May—Malik Sab, 19th April, says: Captain McMahon has to-day successfully completed the whole of the demarcation operations. The last pillar has been erected, and the return journey to the main camp at Rabat commences to-morrow. Captain McMahon on arriving at Rabat on the 21st March, owing to the difficulties of the country, the heat and absence of water, decided to leave the main camp at Rabat under Lieutenant Walters. On the 26th March he, with Surgeon-Captain Maynard and Mr. Tate and a small survey party and an escort of only 20 men, started off for the remainder of the journey. These 270 miles of desert, with accompaniments of bad water, sandstorms, and intense heat, were accomplished without mishap. All are perfectly well. The Afghans return *via* the Helmund to Rabat, we by the way we came. We hope to reach Rabat on the 30th instant. All maps and final agreements will be drawn up there for signature.

WE regret to hear that enteric fever prevails among the European troops in Cannanore, where four fatal cases have occurred among the men of the South Staffords since the return of the company from the locality of the Moplah outbreak.

THE Governor-General in Council has sanctioned the application of the General Rules for working railways under construction to the Karikal-Peralam railway.

THE E. I. Railway earnings for week ending 25th April, were Rs. 11,20,928. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 12,28,050. Decrease, Rs. 1,07,122. From 1st Jan., 1896, to 25th April 1896, Rs. 1,87,97,459. From 1st Jan., 1895 to 26th April, 1895, Rs. 1,87,14,079. Increase, Rs. 83,380. Miles open, week ending 25th April, 1896, 1,609·70. Corresponding week last year, 1,667·93. Increase, 31·77. Per mile open, week ending 25th April, 1896, Rs. 659. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 736. Decrease, Rs. 77.

A DISASTROUS fire occurred at the Body-Guard Chowki, Dehra Dun, last week. How the fire originated has not yet been discovered, but it soon spread to the stables, and although every assistance was rendered, the fire was not put out without some loss of life. A balgir, who was ill with fever, was burned to death, and although Mr. Chapman did his level best and got his face and hands burnt, he was not able to save a young child from sharing the same unfortunate fate as the balgir. The fire spread so rapidly that four ponies were also burned to death.

MR. THOMAS WEIR, I.C.S., has been offered and has accepted the post of Deputy Commissioner of Kadur under the Mysore Government. He will resign the District Judgeship of Coimbatore and take up his new appointment on the expiry of the six months' leave which he has taken to England. The Mysore Government has secured in him an official who is likely to be a *persona grata* amongst the planters of that District. At the same time, he has had no practice in revenue administration for the past sixteen years, which may be regarded as rather a serious disqualification.

THE imposition of the import duty on cotton goods has resulted in a very large access of Customs revenue in this Presidency. During the ten months ending January last of the official year 1895-96 this is the cause ascribed to the Sea Customs collections rising from Rs. 74,696 during the corresponding period of the previous year to Rs. 1,17,476, in Malabar from Rs. 66,942 to Rs. 90,391, in Madura from Rs. 7,471 to Rs. 9,836, while the increase from Rs. 19,25,859 to Rs. 26,95,419 is stated to be due chiefly to this cause, but partly to larger collections on spirits. The total collections of sea Customs revenue for the Presidency during this period show a total increase of Rs. 7,45,881, *viz.*, from Rs. 26,29,338 to Rs. 33,75,219. On the other hand the land Customs revenue has fallen from Rs. 1,49,595 to Rs. 1,03,396 or a decrease of Rs. 46,199. The decrease is common to all districts but chiefly to Tanjore, where it fell from Rs. 1,12,532 to 67,457, and is stated to be due to smaller exportations of rice.

THE weather in the Andamans has been very hot, but when the mail left on the 29th of April there were signs of the weather breaking. Thunder squalls from the South-West were coming over the Islands, and the monsoon swell was making its appearance.

BY the new liquor law of New York State the Raines Act—not only is every liquor shop to be closed on Sunday, but the use of intoxicants is prohibited in any restaurant or club, and in every private house, by any person not being a member of the family living therein.

WITH the arrival of the Malabar at Portsmouth last week, remarks an up-country paper, the sole survivor of the Indian troopships run by the Admiralty ends her career, and the service in future will be performed by hired transports. The new contract system has passed the experimental stage, and being in its nature more elastic and adaptable, should be required by the Government to work in uniformity with changed conditions. As at present carried out, our methods appear to take no account of the existence of railway lines in India which make the conveyance of the reliefs and time-expired men between their cantonments and the troopships a very different matter now from what it was in the days of route marching. Thirty-five years ago, and even in the early seventies, after short service had been adopted, it was necessary to spread the movements of the reliefs over more than half the year, but the same necessity no longer exists. There is no reason now why the whole business should not get done in three months instead of being dragged through seven, and considerations of economy appear in favour of the change since the rest-camps, depots and staffs would be kept up for less than half the period they are now maintained. The saving might with advantage be applied to the provision of better accommodation for the sick soldiers, who while en route to the ports especially, and also in the transports owing to a bad system, have now to endure hardships and privations which have excited severe comment in the public journals at home and in India. A little management and a little extra money would provide an ambulance train and hospital ships for the invalids, enabling them to make the journey home without the risks and discomforts they now undergo. Finally as part of the scheme for quickening the reliefs, and shortening the journey for soldiers broken in health the transports with troops to and from Northern India should resume calling at Karachi. With the expenses of maintaining rest-camps halved by the shortening of the relief seasons, and with the Imperial finances less strained, this port might well be re-opened for trooping. Its existing advantages in directness and the area it serves, will soon be greatly increased by the construction of the new Southern Punjab Railway and other lines as yet only surveyed which will in the future link it directly with Central India.

STILL awaiting the issue of final orders, says the *Pioneer*, lies a case at Hyderabad which offers an extreme example, even for a Native State, of the harassments and delays of the law. In Hyderabad in the Deccan lives one Mirza Sabit Ali, who in June last charged three of his sons with the theft of certain jewellery of his, valued at the modest figure of Rs. 25,00,000. That the valuation was at all events not a very excessive one is shown by the fact that before their release from arrest by the intervention of the Prime Minister of Hyderabad, the accused did produce jewellery, admittedly a portion of the property in question, which was officially assessed to be between eleven and twelve lakhs in value. The theft was denied, and so too the existence of more than the surrendered property, and a gift pleaded. For the trial of this apparently simple issue the accused asked for the appointment of a special Commission, and at their request three commissioners were appointed "to settle the disputes in Mirza Sabit Ali's family." They were Bukshi Raghonath Persad, an acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature of Hyderabad, the Subordinate Judge of Hyderabad, Major-General Campbell, and Mohammad Zaman Khan, the City Police Magistrate. Their findings, subject to the orders of the "Sarkar," were to be final and conclusive. The Commission began its labours on August 20th, and finding no tangible existing evidence of any "dispute" before them except the charge of theft, commenced their inquiry into that charge and framed charges against the accused about the close of 1895, and discharged, with the approval of the Sarkar, that is, the Prime Minister of Hyderabad, one Bahauddin, a servant of the complainant's, who had been sent up for trial by the police, together with the sons whom Mirza Sabit Ali also sought to fasten with guilt. After the charges had been framed no evidence was given by the accused, and eventually the Commission reported to the Prime Minister for his final orders the result of their inquiries. That the commissioners adjudged the property to be that of the complainant Mirza Sabit Ali, and that his Excellency the Minister approved of their finding is an open secret known to the man in the street at Hyderabad. The issue of formal orders alone remained and these were on the point of publication, when suddenly came a call for the records from his Highness the Nizam. The parties are not to be congratulated. After months of trial and its attendant expenses and anxieties, and after an adjudication of the proprietary right in this property, there still remains open the burning question, Who is to have the jewellery?

THE bicycle is common enough now, but we have not yet heard of it being taken as a topic for the pulpit. In Australia, however, we see by the papers just to hand, this has been done. The Rev. M. G. Hart, of Melbourne, the Sunday before the mail left, chose as his text Ezekiel, chap. x., v. 13, "As for the wheels, it was cried unto them in my hearing, O wheel." No matter what the subject, or topic, the preacher said, an analogy was to be found in the Scriptures, and thus they saw that the bicycle had not been left out. The prophet Ezekiel had lived five or six hundred years B.C., so that he knew nothing of the recent invention of the bicycle, but he was a man of such an active character that if he lived at the present day, he would be a bicyclist. The preacher then drew a series of lessons from the bicycle. Punctures in tyres were as the little sins in the Christian character, often unnoticed, but exceedingly dangerous; the oiling of the machine was necessary, and "God's oil of grace must trickle through the Christian in order that he might keep moving;" the bicyclist should keep straight on, choosing the well-defined road, so the Christian should keep to the King's highway, and never look back; the pleasure of the bicyclist was much enhanced by good companions, so the Christian young man on his journey through life would be influenced by his companionship, &c. There is nothing in the pulpit or out of it like keeping abreast of the times.

"AN Englishman and his Boots" would serve as the title of the comedy played in the Correctional Court at Paris the other day. In this case, which was veritably a *propos de bottes*, the plaintiff was an Anglo-Saxon rejoicing in the name of London, and the defendant was a Madame Larose. Mr. Loudon, examined through an interpreter, said that the lady with the floral name had annexed his boots during a railway journey. "Cest faux, archifaux," cried out the defendant, who then went on to give her own version of the matter. She entered, she said, with her daughter a first-class carriage, and saw the plaintiff snugly ensconced in a corner. When the train started, he pulled off his boots, drew his travelling cap over his eyes, and stretched himself at full length along the seat. During the night, which was very warm, Madame Larose objecting to the boots, tied them together and their owner being still asleep, she dangled the articles outside the door of the carriage, attaching them to the handle. At a station where the train stopped, a railway porter cut down the Briton's boots and put them in a goods van. The consequence of this was that Mr. Loudon had, on arriving at his destination, to leave the carriage in his vamps and search high and low for his lost footgear, which he eventually found. He summoned the defendant on account of the inconvenience caused to him by her free and easy mode of dealing with his property. "Has the plaintiff got his boots now?" asked the Magistrate; and the reply was affirmatively given in dumb show, the Englishman showing one of his feet to demonstrate that he had recovered his property. "Then what does he want to come here for?" sternly observed the dispenser of law. "His boots were not stolen, and he ought not to have taken them off in a railway carriage. The case is dismissed."

MUSICAL AND SHAKESPERIAN ENTERTAINMENT.

IT is not often that the Framjee Cowasjee Institute is used for English entertainments, and this fact may be held to share with the hot weather and the consequent emptiness of the city the responsibility for the small patronage received by Mr. Twinning, last night, in introducing to the Bombay public Madame Barton-Booth, the well-known reciter, and Mr. S. H. Morse, a tenor of exceptional ability. Mr. Twinning has been the means of introducing to this country some of the best dramatic and musical talent that it has been the good fortune of Anglo-Indians to see and hear east of Suez. This being the case, the small audience naturally formed somewhat high expectations. We can unhesitatingly say that they were not disappointed, for Mr. Twinning placed before them a refined and charming entertainment. Madame Booth, whose part in the performance should of course be first mentioned, commenced with a recital of the "Closet" scene from *Hamlet*, of which she gave a really fine and powerful rendering. Her full voice and clear articulation at once made an impression on the audience. After the gloom of tragedy the scene from "*As You Like It*" came as a surprise and delight, the witty and playful badinige between the disguised Rosalind and her lover being acted and spoken with delicious point and spirit, and the epilogue delivered with much archness. In the "Trial" scene from the "*Merchant of Venice*" Madame Booth gave further evidence of her great versatility and histrionic ability. We scarcely know whether "Shylock" or "Portia" were the better impersonated, both being so good, but undoubtedly the "Mercy" speech was the gem of the scene. Lastly, dressed as an old Irishwoman, she gave "Shamus O'Brien" with an admirable "brogue." The recitation was spoken so naturally that it seemed as though the story were being told by an eye-witness. Madame Booth's facial expression is good, her action and gestures graceful, and her costumes elegant and characteristic. Of Mr. Morse we can only write in terms of high praise. It is some time since we have heard so full, so rich, so manly a voice, especially in a tenor singer. He combines great power and extreme sweetness; every note in his register from highest to lowest tells, and whilst the distinctness of his articulation adds greatly to the charm of his singing, the expression which he throws into "The Echo and the Promise of Life," makes their pathos thrilling, and his selection in songs is exceedingly good. Mr. T. V. Twinning presided at the piano, and proved a most gifted accompanist. A circumstance on which Mr. Morse is to be congratulated is the exceeding delicacy with which he treats some of his songs, which could so easily be marred by an unsympathetic performer. We hear it is Mr. Twinning's intention to give a performance in the Gymkhana pavilion next week with an entirely different programme. Subsequently he will take his party to some of the hill stations, where he will deserve, and will doubtless receive, a good amount of patronage.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, MAY 4.

WE have been very quiet in this little place for some time past. The district people are away, and the Military are new comers, so that we are waiting for the rains to amalgamate society. There have been some changes lately, a procession of padies, owing to our worthy chaplain, having gone out on the warpath against wild beasts; the superintending engineer has been changed; our judge is leaving us shortly for Mysore to teach the young idea how to shoot, and is to be replaced, so I understand, by Mr. Beaman, C.S. I suppose, however, before the rains we shall all settle down in the usual Belgaum way, and fight the damp with sigrees and hot rooms, and become very proficient at badminton, as that is about the only amusement we can take while the skies are pouring on us. The climate here now is very pleasant. It is strange what a difference there is between Belgaum and other stations. Here the grass is up and the place looks quite green, there is no hot wind, and the nights and afternoons are deliciously cool. The S.-M. Railway engines have been misbehaving themselves again, and I hear that the mail train of Friday last, which should have caught the Poona train at 6 a.m., missed its connection, and consequently several passengers missed their ship. If this is true, there is doubtless gnashing of teeth; however, anyone who depends on the S.-M. Railway to the extent of arriving in time in Poona to catch the last train which will land them in time in Bombay, must be very confiding, but as long as you don't confide in the S.-M. Railway, it is a most useful line for those dwelling in the southern portion of the Presidency. There are a few left who remember the old Dak days, and bless Colonel Lindsay and his railway. There is a theatrical company now staying here, including a lady, who is described on the hills as a "packet of delights." all this for Rs. 3, 2 or 1, according to your means, only think—The climate, the beautiful residue, the packet of delights, why it is Paradise!

THE LATE SHAH OF PERSIA.

THE Parsee merchants of Bazaar-gate Street closed their shops yesterday, out of respect to the memory of the late Shah. All the mills under the management of Sir Dinshaw and his sons were also closed. The visits of condolence to the Persian Consul-General continued throughout the day, and amongst the visitors were several prominent citizens, belonging to different castes and religions. The Consul-General received them all courteously, and expressed his intention to convey their sympathy to the present Shah and the Royal family. He assured them that their sympathy would count for much in diminishing the grief occasioned by the sad end of his Imperial Majesty.

The Memon community of Bombay has also gone into mourning. Yesterday morning, a deputation, consisting of Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, of Messrs. Ludha Ibrahim and Co., Mr. Haji Jan Mahomed Joosub, and several other leading Memons, waited upon the Persian Consul-General, at his bungalow, Tardeo, and expressed their sorrow at the sad death of the Shah, and their sympathy with the Royal family. They asked the Consul-General to convey their message of condolence to the present Shah, and he willingly agreed to do so.

Yesterday, the Consul-General received a telegraphic reply to the wire of condolence sent through him by the Persian merchants and Persian subjects residing in Bombay to the new Shah. The reply comes through the Prime Minister at Teheran, who, after thanking the Persian merchants and others, expresses, on behalf of the new Shah, the great satisfaction which his Imperial Majesty has received by their condolence in regard to the sad end of the Shah-in-Shah.

The Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Parsee Orphanage was closed yesterday, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Shah of Persia.

THE COORLA CHURCH DISPUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. M. R. de Q. writes to say that his Lordship (the Right Revd. Dr. da Costa) the Bishop of Damaun was justified in removing the Vicar from the Coorla Church. This is a mere assertion. Until we hear of the pros and cons of the Coorla case it is reasonable not to fix any blame upon any person or persons concerned. Did his Lordship find any defalcation in the management or the administration of the trust? What has been the practice in vogue in the Coorla Church? And if so, how long has the same been in effect; whether any evil results have followed therefrom, and if so, whether his Lordship's predecessors did take any action to correct any abuses, irregularities or misappropriations of the funds or properties? These questions suggest themselves to one's mind.—Yours, &c.,

May 7. AN OBSERVER.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, "M. R. De Q.," writes in your issue of to-day, in a way which would lead your readers to suppose that he is quite familiar with the affairs connected with the removal of the Vicar by his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun from the Church of Coorla. He knows, however, nothing of the matter, or at best very little of it, but as discussions of religious questions in the public papers generally do no good, I refrain from stating the real points of difference between the parishioners and his Lordship. "M. R. De Q.'s" advice comes rather late in the day. I enclose my card.—Yours, &c.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

CHRONICLES OF CALCUTTA.

THE following fragment of an ancient manuscrip was picked up in the neighbourhood of Old Court House Street the other day, which may be of interest to antiquarians as bearing upon the religious feuds of the time—supposed to have been, from internal evidence, about the year 96.

CHAP. XXIX.

1. And it came to pass in those days that the men of the tribe of Scotia grew and multiplied in Calcutta, and increased in wealth.
2. And these men, as dealers in all kinds of merchandise, were so exceeding canny that not even the Jews could obtain advantage over them.
3. Moreover, they were very religious, and worshipped the God of their fathers after their own fashion, not neglecting their meat offerings, and especially their offerings of drink.
4. But they had no synagogue.
5. Then said they one to another: Seeing we have come to this land for the benefit of the inhabitants thereof, and not for our own, they ought to build us a synagogue wherein we may worship.
6. And this saying was told unto the Governors. And the Governors, willing to please the Scots, taxed the heathen, and built a spacious synagogue.
7. And they dedicated the building to a Jew whose name was Andrew; a fisherman of repute, and held in such high esteem by the Scots that many of them get drunk once a year in veneration of his memory, even unto this day.
8. And so it came to pass that the Scots worshipped in the synagogue of Saint Andrew, and the voice of prayer and of praise, and the sound of the organ were heard there every Sabbath Day.
9. And the heathen were taxed to pay for the sustenance of the Chief Rabbi and servants of the synagogue, which greatly pleased the Scots, and saved much of their substance.
10. And there were certain men of Armenia, who said to the Scots: We also, with our wives and children, will come and worship with thee. And they came and worshipped.
11. Now the daughters of Armenia were exceeding fair, and of bewitching manner, and of goodly countenance, and the hearts of the Scots were drawn towards them.
12. Now it came to pass in course of time that the Governors appointed to the place of Chief Rabbi, Alexander, whose surname was Ferrier.
13. The same was he who beforetime had followed the Scots into battle and had ministered unto the soldiers.
14. He was a good man of portly presence and ruddy countenance, and of great worldly substance, given to much hospitality and entertaining of angels.
15. Moreover, for the power of bringing down a bird on the wing, there was none in all the land like unto him.
16. But he had a thorn in the flesh; a messenger of Satan sent to buffet him, and called Kirk Session by name.
17. Now these are the names of the Elders who formed the Kirk Session. (Here the manuscript is somewhat indistinct, but I hope to have it speedily deciphered by the aid of an expert).—ANTIQUARIAN, in the "Indian Daily News."

BOMBAY RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE subjoined letter has been addressed by Mr. A. F. Soundy, Chairman of the above Association, to the Agent, G. I. P. Ry. Company:—

Bombay Railway Passengers' Association, Bombay, 5th May, 1896.

G. A. Barnett, Esq., C.I.E., Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Sir,—I have to bring to your notice the great inconvenience caused to members of this Association, and the railway travelling public generally, by the irregularity in the running of trains on your line, especially the suburban trains.

I do not think it necessary to quote any special case, as for the past few months almost all trains have daily been late in arriving at, and even in some cases departing from, the terminus.

Instead of mentioning any particular instance, I would suggest your perusing the report of arrival and departure of trains, which I presume is kept by your passenger traffic staff, as being the means of giving you the best idea of the inconvenience suffered by passengers. I may add that the Up morning trains have been so irregular, that I have received numerous complaints from members of this Association, and others, to the effect that they are frequently obliged to travel by tram cars, and often reach the Fort from Mazagon, Byculla, and even Chinchpoogly to attend their offices, quicker than by waiting for trains. This is not only vexatious, but an extra expense to season ticket holders.

I am also asked to mention the nuisance and annoyance caused to passengers by the foul smoke emitted from the locomotives, which would appear due to the use of inferior coal, and this would probably account for the lateness of trains, the inferiority of the coal perhaps preventing getting up sufficient steam to work the trains to proper time.

With regard to the Byculla locals it would appear that they scarcely meet the requirements of the travellers. Nor can they therefore be remunerative to the Company. For example, if the Up Jabalpur passenger is to time and leave Byculla at 9-22 it takes away nearly all the passengers assembled for that train, as well as those who have arrived a little early for the Byculla passenger, due to leave 7 minutes later, with the result that the latter starts almost empty. If this and the following Byculla passenger could be started from Dadur they would pick up passengers at the intermediate stations where the preceding trains do not stop, and would no doubt not only be a great convenience to the travelling public, but more remunerative to the Company.

With the present irregular running of the trains it is also very trying to passengers to have to wait a long time at some of the stations this hot weather, notably Mazagon, without adequate shelter from the sun, and when the rains set in, the trouble will be as great, nay greater.

I trust, therefore, that you will give the matter your careful consideration with the view to redress the grievances above referred to.—I am, &c.,

(Sd.) A. F. SOUNDY, Chairman.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL J. P. D. VANRENEN is permitted to reside out of India on resigning the Command of the 5th Bengal Cavalry.

THE whole of the Quetta garrison which went out for manœuvres on Monday, 27th April, returned on last Friday afternoon.

CAPTAIN A. R. DICK, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, has been appointed Personal Assistant to General Sir Edwin Collen, Military Member of Council.

LIEUTENANT C. A. ROOSMALE-COCY, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Commandant, Fort Asirgarh, vice Baugh, granted leave to England.

MAJOR W. DOBBIE, 32nd Madras Infantry, and Lieutenants Harman, 4th Sikhs, and Firth, 27th Madras Infantry have been granted extensions of leave in England

THE following Officers are permitted to return to duty:—Brigade-Surgeon Salaman, Surgeon-Majors Youngerman and C. Swaine, Major Alban, 7th Bombay Infantry, and Lieutenant H. Parker, R. A.

THE following appointments are made:—17th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant Hesketh, from the 12th Bengal Cavalry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer. 1-5th Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenant F. Badcock Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, vice Boisragon, vacated.

THE following appointments have been made:—16th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant G. G. Loch, 2nd Royal Scots, to be officiating Wing Officer. 17th Bombay Infantry.—Captain R. H. Light, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Major Gordon, retired. Captain E. F. Marriot, attached to 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, to be Wing Commander, vice Light. Lieutenant W. J. Cates, from the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, to be Wing Officer, vice Captain LeBailly retired.

THE following will be the composition of the classes of Garrison Instruction at the different centres commencing on 27th May:—Dalhousie.—Captains M. G. Jackson, 1st Devonshire; W. I. Ryder, 2-1st Gurkha Rifles; H. D. Watson, 1-2nd Gurkha Rifles. Lieutenants J. Hosler, 1st East Kent; C. Cobbs, 1st East Kent; C. Goslings, 1st King's Royal Rifle Corps; G. E. L. Gilbert, 34th Punjab Pioneers; R. E. Roome, 6th Bombay Cavalry; J. Parker, 26th Bombay Infantry. Kasauli.—Captain K. O. Burne, 1st Sikh Infantry; Lieutenants R. C. Harbottle, 18th Hussars; A. H. S. Hart, 1st East Surrey; G. D. Crocker, 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers; J. L. W. French-Mullen, 13th Bengal Lancers; C. E. Wood, 17th Bengal Infantry; R. C. Lye, 23rd Punjab Pioneers; H. A. F. Magrath, 1st Sikh Infantry. Chakrata.—Captains J. M. Maxwell, 1st Royal West Kent; R. C. Style, 1st Royal West Kent; Lieutenants F. L. Forbes 2nd Royal Irish; E. Brandreth, 13th Bengal Lancers; A. G. B. Turner, 13th Bengal Lancers; E. A. W. Stotherd, 4th Lancers Hyderabad Contingent. Ranikhet.—Captain C. B. Jervis-Edwards, 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; Lieutenants J. B. Jardine, 5th Lancers; W A. Dykes, 1st Scottish Rifles; T. L. Trethewy, 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; S. D. Worgan, 2nd Royal Sussex; W. Neilson, 2nd Hyderabad Light Infantry. Bangalore.—Captain R. J. R. Brown, 32nd Madras Infantry; Lieutenants C. V. Henderson, 19th Hussars; A. W. Hewetson, Royal Artillery; G. D. Crooke, 2nd Suffolk; B. Leicester, 1st Cheshire; A. G. W. Moore, 2nd Madras Lancers; E. W. A. Firth, 9th Madras Infantry; G. M. Morris, 22nd Madras Infantry. Poona.—Captains G. F. Ottley, 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry; R. G. R. de Nismes, 10th Bombay Light Infantry; J. R. Hill, 20th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenants A. F. R. Thomson, Royal Artillery; H. B. Westmacott, 2nd Welsh.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presiding. There were present:—Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unwal'a, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwad-kar, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Seervai, George Cotton, T. W. Cuffe, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Fardunji Nusserwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Fazulbhoy Visram, H. G. Gell, W. R. Hamilton, H. I. B. Hargrave, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nusserwanji Wadia, G. Lund, Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan, Veterinary-Major J. Mills, Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhovanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon. Mr. Nowrosjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Messrs. Sundernath D. Khote, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Hajee Yoosof Hajee Esmail.

DR. BLANEY'S RESIGNATION.

After signing the minutes of the last meeting, the President intimated that he had received a letter of resignation from Dr. Blaney, which would be brought forward in the usual course.

DRINKING WATER—BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula proposed that the following be recorded:—Memorandum to the Secretary, dated 13th April 1895, from the Commissioner, regarding the proposal for the bacteriological examination of water, forwarding with reference to the Corporation's resolution No. 11923, dated January 1896, report from the Health Officer, as to the details of the proposed analytical work, and as to what he would recommend for the carrying out of the work by the Health Department.

Dr. Bhalchandra moved an amendment to the effect that the letter be recorded, and that the Corporation would be prepared to sanction the work of bacteriological examination on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the work to be enstrusted to the Chemical Analyser for three months.

Dr. Katrak seconded the amendment, remarking that the Health Officer had misunderstood the object of the resolution of the Corporation, and he had sent in a report on quite a different line.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta observed that money spent on such examination would be only thrown away.

On a division the amendment was lost, the original motion being carried by a majority.

THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OF THE WATER-SUPPLY.

The Corporation postponed for a period of three months the consideration of further report by the Committee, dated 25th March 1895, on the subject of the improvement of the water-supply; and also consideration of report of the Committee recommending the acceptance of the scheme of filter extension at Malabar Hill Reservoir (consideration of which was postponed until the report of the Water Committee was before the Corporation, 17th June 1895).

THE JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

The next item on the agenda was the consideration of the letter, dated 31st March, from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, forwarding copy of the school fund budget for the year 1896-97 in accordance with the terms of by-law No. 11 of the Committee's by-laws, together with a statement showing reasons for increases and decreases in the budget.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula asked why the Committee demanded the same grant from the Corporation as last year, when it held in hand such a large balance as Rs. 46,000, which was equivalent to the grant for two years? He wanted to know the Committee was able to show such a large balance from year to year. The balance was being increased every year until it came to such a large sum of Rs. 46,000.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that the School Committee frequently complained of being unable to find good and commodious buildings for the schools. If they spent a little more in the shape of house rent than they had been doing at present, he thought they would get suitable school-houses. The Committee also complained about not receiving grants large enough to provide them with suitable and sanitary buildings.

Mr. Shroff remarked he was surprised that the Joint Schools Committee had taken no steps to give adequate salaries to their so-called teachers, who received only as much as grooms engaged in the Animal Hospital. The Government had asked the hospital authorities to increase salaries of the syces and grooms, and he was astonished that they did not press an increase in the salary of the teachers.

The Hon. Mr. Wadia said with regard to Mr. Ibrahim's remarks that the Committee intended to spend Rs. 13,000 in erecting new buildings for the schools, which would bring down the balance to Rs. 33,000, and therefore it was that the same sum was asked for this year also. With regard to Mr. Mehta's observations Mr. Wadia pointed out that the Committee could not get suitable buildings in the locality which needed a primary school. It was hardly possible to get sanitary and suitable buildings in the most crowded parts of the town, though they had enhanced the budget provision for rent, and in some cases the amount was doubled. On behalf of the Committee, Mr. Wadia pleaded guilty to their delaying the question of increasing the salaries of the teachers, but he might say that they had already resolved to employ teachers on higher salaries.

The proposal to record the letter was then carried.

The Corporation recorded letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, forwarding excerpts from the proceedings of the Committee meeting, held on the 4th idem, and also recorded the letter, forwarding excerpts from the proceedings of the Joint Schools Committee, held on the 1st idem, also a complete set of statements relating to educational statistics, which were specially compiled for the information of the Committee.

The Corporation also recorded letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, reporting, with reference to Corporation's Resolution, No. 12565, dated 30th January 1895, regarding payment of grants by the Joint Schools Committee to aided primary schools in the city and the continuance of English classes in certain Municipal schools.

REPORT FROM THE SPECIAL DRAINAGE ENGINEER.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta had given notice for the following motion:—"That the Corporation consider that it is very essential that the report which the Commissioner has been requested by their Resolution No. 14166, of 5th March 1895, to obtain from the Special Drainage Engineer, should be furnished without delay." He said that as the public health greatly depended on the way in which their drainage works were carried out, the Corporation were very anxious to know they were being done. The public health of Calcutta, Mr. Mehta pointed out, was greatly affected because the drainage works were not carried out on a scientific and proper basis. As a consequence cholera, fever and small-pox broke out in that city. Having had some experience of the drainage of Calcutta, the Corporation should proceed gradually and tentatively with their works. They must be carried on in a manner which would not in any way injuriously affect the public health. The kind of report asked by the Corporation did not require a long time to prepare, and the Engineer ought to have presented it long before this. The President informed him that it was ready, but it should have been greatly expedited. Mr. Mehta then withdrew the motion as the report had been circulated.

A COMMITTEE FOR RE-ORGANIZING THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta next moved: "That the Corporation are of opinion that the time has now come when the organization of the Health Department should be revised and brought in harmony with the growing sanitary requirements of the city, and the following Committee be appointed to make all necessary enquiries and report thereon in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer:—The president, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Blaney, Mr. George Cotton, Professor O. V. Muller, Mr. Dinsha E. Wacha, the Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Dharamsi the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola." He said, in support of his proposal, that the city was growing and its requirements daily increasing, and he thought it was high time the Health Officer should be given assistants such as were trained and skilled in the kind of work that would be assigned to them. Speaking about the Assistant Health Officer Mr. Mehta said that Mr. Leask possessed strong common-sense and practical experience for the work of his office. He did his work with extreme efficiency, and was capable of inhaustible energy. (Hear, hear) However, taking into consideration, the ever increasing requirements of the city, Dr. Weir and Mr. Leask ought to be aided by trained assistants. The inspectors did their work also satisfactorily, but for that class of work men of sturdy muscularity were needed—such men as could exercise a certain amount of "zubber-dast," the same as the police did—(laughter)—but who certainly should not go beyond the limit, so as to convert it into "zoolum."

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal seconded the proposal, suggesting the addition of Mr. Mehta's name on the Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta asked leave to remove Dr. Blaney's name from the Committee, as he had tendered his resignation from the board. When that matter came before them in proper course, the Corporation would place on record their opinion that Dr. Blaney was one of the most useful and public-spirited members that ever sat on the board. Mr. Mehta substituted Dr. Jan Mahomed Ismail's name

in Dr. Blaney's place, and also added the names of Mr. Hargrave and Veterinary-Captain Mills.

THE BOMBAY ZOO.

On the motion of Mr. K. M. Shroff it was resolved: "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit a detailed report regarding the proposed improvement of the zoological collection in the Victoria Gardens, embodying therein a report from the Inspector recently deputed to Calcutta."

This terminated the business before the meeting.

ANTI-TOXIN IN LONDON.

We have received from Mr. Demetrius C. Boulger the following statement regarding the anti-toxin Report to the Metropolitan Asylums Board. In commenting upon this Report on April 3rd we pointed out that the manner in which it was drawn up suggested that the medical superintendents considered themselves bound to make a case for anti-toxin. We further stated that there were no opportunities given for comparing those periods in 1895 when the anit-toxic serum was in general use in some of the hospitals, with the same periods in the previous year, when there was no anti-toxin used. Instead of this, the tables supplied by the medical superintendents gave the mortality for 1894 in cases treated without anti-toxin, and the mortality for 1895, when rather more than 60 per cent of the cases were treated with anti-toxin. The general result was a diminished mortality of seven per cent., and the medical superintendents inferred that there was no other cause to account for the difference in mortality except the use of anti-toxic serum in 1885. Mr. Boulger points out that the year 1895 was not in any case comparable with 1894 because in the last quarter of 1895 diphtheria assumed a more virulent character than in the preceding 21 months. From the records of one hospital he shows that there are reasons for demanding more detailed information and a fairer ground of comparison. It may be questioned whether any trustworthy conclusions can be drawn from statistics in individual hospitals, or even in a group of hospitals. Obviously, you cannot deal with cases of disease as with uniform units. Every case has its own peculiarities; the constitution of the patient, the age, the previous mode of life, the promptitude or delay in coming under hospital treatment, the sex, the mildness or the severity of the attack, the skill of the medical attendant, the capabilities of the nurse the idiosyncrasies of the patient—all these considerations complicate the problem, even if the other conditions allow fair comparison. The statistics of the anti-toxin report are, therefore, open to criticism in any case; but the criticism is just as liable to error as the original report. Mr. Boulger however, is entitled, as one of the public, to demand the fullest information and to plead that the facts and figures given without comment and explanation would enale the public to draw more trustworthy conclusions than those supplied to the Metropolitan Asylums Board by their medical superintendents.

Mr. Boulger says: After ten days sustained and systematic investigation, I feel justified in taking on myself the grave responsibility of publicly challenging the accuracy of the statistics and conclusions contained in the report of the Medical Superintendents on "the use of the Anti-Toxic serum in the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board during the year 1895," which is attracting so much attention." As my charge is serious enough in itself, and must completely dispose of the main conclusion of that report, viz., that "in anti-toxic serum we possess a remedy of distinctly greater value in the treatment of diphtheria than any other with which we are acquainted," I will in the first place state that I do not mean to allege that the various tables in this report, or even the totals, have been in any way manipulated, nor have my inquiries been carried on with the object of imputing bad faith to anyone. At the most, my statement, as far as individuals are concerned, will show perhaps some inexpertness on their part in dealing with figures, and certainly considerable want of restraint in placing before the public tables of great importance and conclusions of far-reaching effect before the year's statistics had been weighed by them in all their details and from every point of view. With this recognition of the honourable intentions of the drafters of this report, I proceed to express the conviction that my charge must be fatal to its value.

The signatories of this report came to their main conclusion, which I have quoted, because the gross death-rate for the year 1895 was 22·5 as against 29.6 in the year 1894, a decline of slightly over 7 per cent. Before this report was issued I had thoroughly mastered these two facts, viz., that the first nine months of the year 1895 were exceptionally light ones for diphtheria, with a very low total of deaths, and that, unfortunately for the anti-toxinists, but fortunately for truth, the last three months were as clearly marked by the excessive prevalence of diptheria and by a high total of deaths. To put the difference plainly less than 1,500 persons died in the Inner Circle between 1st January and 30th September, and over 800 died in the three months from 1st October to 31st December, 1895. On perusing and testing this report, I at once resolved to ascertain how far the results in the hospital for the last quarter of the year 1895 were in accord with those placed before the public for the whole year, which included those exceptionally favoured first nine months. The anti-toxin enthusiasts cannot complain of the comparison, because they will not deny that the serum supplied by Dr. Sims Woodhead during that quarter is supposed to be far purer and superior in every respect to that supplied by the British Institute of Preventive Medicine in the earlier quarters; and, moreover, the treatment was in general application by all the superintendents during that period. If anti-toxin ever had a fair chance of demonstrating its value and saving life, that chance came last October, when the disease took a graver turn and people died in the metropolis at the rate of nearly ten a day.

My research was naturally attended with great difficulty, and neither my leisure nor my opportunity enabled me to reach that complete result which must now be supplied by the proper authorities; but I am able to give the full quarter's statistics of one of the six hospitals included in this Report. It must be understood that the figures are the complete returns from 1st October to 31st December, 1895, inclusive, and that they are unimpeachable, being taken from the bed cards of the patients.

These figures are—total cases, 193. Of these 58 received anti-toxin, with the result that 34 died, giving the appalling death rate of 58·6 per cent. Of the other 135, who did not receive anti-toxin, only 20 died or a death rate of 14·8 per cent. The rates for the year in hospitals were 28·3 for anti-toxined cases, and 13·4 for non-anti-toxined cases, so that in this fatal quarter the anti-toxined cases were 30 per cent. higher than on the whole year and the non-anti-toxined cases only 1·4 per cent. When the full statistics for the quarter are published we shall be able to compare the death rate of that period and the preceding nine months, but I may state that in the particular hospital to which I refer the rate of anti-toxined cases for the nine months was 27·21, or less than half what it was in the last quarter.

From whatever point of view these figures may be regarded they inflict a rude blow on the authority of the Report that has been issued. The public must demand the full returns from each of the hospitals for the quarter of which the above paragraph gives the history of one; and now that the authority of the report has been arraigned the statistics should be collected by independent outside persons from the bed cards themselves. What we should have now is the total figures, without comments or explanations, giving the whole number of cases, the deaths, and the number of those patients who received anti-toxin during the last quarter of the year 1895. We shall then be in a position to judge how far the figures obtainable during a year, including three exceptionally light quarters, are in accord with those of the one severe quarter, of which I have given the complete statistics at one of the hospitals. The glaring contrast between them and those embodied in the Report will be evident to every one, and it is scarcely necessary to add that we must now have the figures, and without delay.—"Daily News."

A special despatch from St. Petersburg to the Paris *New York Herald* says that, a strange story has come from Tomsk, through a merchant named Kuшnariff, uncle of Kardakoff, who is said to have originated the news about Nansen. It appears that in the New Siberian Islands, there has been three parties in search of mammoth bones. One of these parties returned some time ago and told of having seen a ship in the neighbourhood of the island, having Europeans on board. They had taken but small interest in the ship, being aware that there existed Europeans who occupied themselves in such unprofitable undertakings as those of navigating the ice seas for scientific ends, which they as merchants could not but look upon as lacking in seriousness of purpose. In this spirit, they did not attempt any communication with the ship and did not even watch it. Kardakoff, to whom the mammouth bone-hunters brought this news, thought it might relate to Nansen, and wrote thus to Irkutsk, whence it was sent out all over the world. In the Siberian Islands, there are still two parties of hunters remaining, and they will return in November. Perhaps, they may bring more details.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces nature quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

MR. GOSCHEN ON THE NAVY.

The annual dinner of the Institution of Civil Engineers took place the other night at the Queen's Hall, Langham-place, the President, Sir Benjamin Baker, in the chair. Amongst the guests were the Duke of Teck, Mr. Goschen (First Lord of the Admiralty), Lord Balfour of Burlegh, Sir Redvers Buller (Adjutant General of the Forces), Mr. Bayard (the American Ambassador), Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M. P., Mr. Bryce, M. P., Sir Arthur Arnold, Judge Waddy, Lord Colville of Culross, Mr. Leonard Courtney, M. P., Sir F. Abel, Sir J. Kitson, M. P., General Williams, General Robert Grant, Mr. Fildes, R. A., and Rear Admiral Douglas.

The toast of "The Queen" having been duly honoured, the President proposed the health of "Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal Family," to which the Duke of Teck briefly responded.

In response to the toast of "The Navy, Army, and Auxiliary Forces,"

Mr. Goschen said.—Twenty-two years ago I accepted, as First Lord of the Admiralty, the invitation of the Institute of Civil Engineers to speak on behalf of the Navy at a banquet like this. What changes have happened in the engineering department of the Navy, and to engineers in general, during these twenty-two years. In every assembly of Englishmen at this moment I think the toast of the Navy is received with almost universal enthusiasm (cheers), but in an assembly of civil engineers there are special reasons, perhaps, which lead them to take an interest in the Navy. I do not take so narrow a view of that great profession to which you all belong as even, as First Lord of the Admiralty, to think of this special department of your profession which connects you with the Navy. I think of the great work which is done by engineers who seem to me to lay down the rules on which civilization advances in various parts of the world. (Cheers.) You make the bridges, and lay down railways even to the centre of the dark continent of Africa, and thus assist us in carrying civilisation. We associate engineers with almost every great undertaking of the day; but, of course, to me, in my semi-professional capacity, half civilian, yet with my heart with the Navy, at the present moment what the naval engineers do for the Navy is of paramount consideration. I think of the great services which have been rendered in engining and boilering our great ironclads, and the successes which have been achieved by engineers in that direction. I think of Lord Armstrong, a past President of the Institution, in connection with the Navy. I knew of his gigantic enterprises; and of the gigantic expenditure that has been the consequence of them I knew in my old capacity as Chancellor of the Exchequer. But I have now forgotten that I ever occupied that position. (Laughter and cheers.) No, I have one recollection—one reminiscence—that when I occupied that post I was a party to the Naval Defence Act, which was one of those measures which has increased to an enormous extent the fighting capacity of the country. (Cheers.) In my present capacity of First Lord of the Admiralty I have no remorse in thinking of the various occasions on which, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, I attempted to stint the demands which were made upon me. I am happy that it is so because, otherwise, when I think of the enormous demands which it has been my duty to make on the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, I should have had some remorse. Of the amount of money which the House of Commons has cheerfully voted for the Navy, I am glad to think that no inconsiderable portion will flow into the coffers of the members of the Institute of Civil Engineers. (Cheers.) Looking over the list of your members I see the names of those who have manufactured those gigantic armour plates which protect our ships, I see the names of those who are responsible for the manufacture of our great ships I see the names of those who construct the machinery for our great vessels, and the names of those who are mainly responsible for the efficiency of that new class of torpedo-boat destroyers that are playing a considerable part in the naval construction programme of today. (Cheers). The engineers have done, and will do, I trust, much for the Navy. To their invention and their initiative we owe much. But in connection with that initiative we must remember the enormous cost which is incurred. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Soon the inventor makes that which exists obsolete—and "obsolute" is a terrible word. Ships become obsolute, powder becomes obsolete, guns become obsolete, and now there is scarcely anything connected with the Navy that does not become obsolete in consequence of the genius of the inventors in the course of a very few years. There are certain things which do not become obsolete, and those are the nerve and foresight and enterprise of the men who man our ships (Cheers.) Through all changes, the personnel will not become obsolete, whatever may happen to our ships. The inventions, not only of Englishmen, but of others, some times place the Admiralty on the horns of a dilemma. We have some times been reproached at the Admiralty with being laggards, bound in many coils of red tape, unwilling to accept the improvements which neighbouring countries have been most keen and eager to accept. In the case of guns, it was said we lagged behind, and stood by the muzzle-loaders long after the breech-loader had been accepted by our rivals on the Continent. There are occasions when we are denounced for too rapidly accepting the teaching of our neighbours on the Continent. Many civil engineers will have been interested in the great controversed question of the water tube boilers, and the Admiralty have taken the line—the bold line, I venture to say—of holding that the invention, according to the experience of foreign countries, is one deserving the best consideration of the English Admiralty. Eloquent lips have said, "What! will you follow French example? Shall we Britishers take our teaching from foreign countries? Out upon you! Instead of standing on true British principles, you have actually dared to accept a French model." You will see in that the horns of the dilemma on which we stand; but we consider, whatever the improvements are, that it is our duty to examine those improvements, and to examine those discoveries and inventions apart from any prejudice or preconceived ideas. (Cheers.) One of the leading features of new naval programmes has been that of the new class of boats of which I have spoken—the torpedo-boat destroyers. They have been invented and built by English enterprise and by English genius and skill, and we consider them at the Admiralty to be a great success. But we have not been disposed—we have not thought it our duty—to indulge in swagger and display, pointing to these boats, which have achieved the extraordinary speed of 29 and 30 knots an hour. We have not been content simply to look at that achievement and then to lay up this new class of vessels in cotton wool, satisfied with the speed attained on the measured mile. We have thought it our duty, and still consider it so, to subject this new class of ship to the most stringent tests of actual experience and actual warfare that can possibly be imposed upon them. We have commissioned them. We have put ordinary crews into them, ordinary stokers and ordinary engineers, and we are determined to see what defects they have and what improvements can be made in them to fit them for the ordinary duties of warfare. In the course of that policy, defects are made apparent, but never mind that. It is better to discover every weakness and every deffect in time of peace, in order that we may remedy them and meet them before we are engaged in war. Critics—and they are many—sit at this table; they exist in the Press. We meet them everywhere. They say, 'There are many defects in your torpedo-boat destroyers—it is a new type, and in new types there must be defects." But they have not been serious defects, and we are pushing and exploring. We are training as many men as we can, and I am glad to say that the officers who command the ships feel the same pride in their charge as a good rider feels in having a horse below him of extraordinary speed, in whose capacity he has every confidence. (Cheers.) In order that the general public may know the speed of these vessels, it is sufficent to point out that they could cross from Holyhead to Dublin in one hour and fifty minutes, which is about half the time occupied in the journey by the fine mail packets now running accross. (Hear, hear.) Engineers are able to test the truth of their principles, but I speak as a politician. We never know whether our experiments are successful or not. In course of time many of you will develope new inventions and new discoveries, and we shall have to consider whether they shall be applied. If we do not apply them we may be visited with the censure of the outside public. We have one confidence, however—our rivals on the Continent are in the same position. They feel the same difficulties—that nothing is perfect as regards naval construction, not even if we are assisted by the whole of the engineers of the Institute. (Laughter.) You will assist us in the future. You will design new boilers; you will design new machinery, and help us in every way, even in the construction of our ships; but of one thing I am absolutely certain, and that is, that in the event of war, whoever at the time of the outbreak and after a few months from its commencement, happens to be First Lord of the Admiralty is certain to be hanged by an indignant public on account of the disasters that will occur. (Laughter.) But I have one consolation. If I should happen to be the unfortunate individual, when in the shades below I am being conveyed across the Styx by the ferryman Charon, before we are half-way across that river he will be hailed by another man on the shore which we have left, who will be the Minister of Marine of the country with whom we are at war. (Laughter.) He will be precisely in the same condition—the victim of an impossible position—and we will, for the first time, take sweet counsel together, regretting that we had not sufficiently attended to the counsels of our respective Institutes of Civil Engineers. (Laughter and cheers.)

Sir Redvers Buller briefly responded for the Army.

The President, having proposed "The Houses of Lords and Commons," and Lord Balfour of Burleigh having briefly responded for the House of Lords, in replying for the House of Commons.

Mr. Courtney admitted that the lower branch of the Legislature had its defects as well as its virtues, and expressed regret that the House of Commons, like the engineers, could not try experiments and have the same risk of failure and the same happiness of success. He did not disdain the co-operation of the House of Lords, but desired to see the corrective influence, so far as the faults of the House of Commons were concerned, within that House itself. The Commons were never far out of reach of the public at large, and were conscious of past and coming General Elections alike. The House reflected the virtues and the faults of the public, and he would that the science of mechanics could be more and more applied to the working out of the problems of politics.

Mr Bayard, the American Ambassador, replying to the toast of "The Guests," declared that there was nothing in the purposes of this Society, or in the purposes of any patriotic Englishmen to which he not only could not take exception, but to which he could not honestly wish "God speed." (Cheers.)

"The Health of the President of the Institute" having been proposed by Mr. Bryce—who pointed out that the Institute had been in existence 125 years, and now had 6700 members—and responded to by Sir Benjamin, the proceedings terminated.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S FLIRTATIONS.

Mr. Hume has written a book about Elizabeth's flirtations (Fisher, Urwin) not for their own sake, as mere gossip of the Court and of Ambassadorial despatches, but for the political part which they were intended to play, and did play, with magnificent success—at "the critical turning point" of English and European history. It was grand sport—for Queen Bees; though once or twice she was nearly caught in her own trap. Nothing gives a modern reader a higher idea of Elizabeth's genius than the style with which for twenty-five years, from 1559 to 1583, she played off, one against the other, all the leading Princes, of Europe, chucking aside each bamboozled suitor when done with, and without dangerously irritating the victim's family. When we say 1583, we do not mean that her Majesty, then at the mature age of fifty, stopped her fun. On the contrary, she kept it going to the end of her colossally vain life, to keep her hand in, as it were. She flirted with Raleigh, Essex, Blount, Harrington, and the rest. But these flirtations were different affairs to the old—which were serious indeed—matters of life and death to England in her early Protestantism. The coquettish, "painted old harridan" says Mr. Hume—a most ungallant epithet for the lady, whom he very properly calls, in another page of his capital book, "perhaps the greatest sovereign that ever occupied the English throne." Elizabeth's flirtations are, through sheer number, as confusing to the reader as is the tortuous, ever-changing, and seemingly capricious diplomacy which they are supposed to elucidate. It is possible to keep count of the suitors of the first class—the Kings, Archdukes, and Royal Princes. But in her odd moments, our glorious Bess flirted with Scandinavian potentates and Scotch and English lords; and there the arithmetical trouble comes in. Among the smaller, and earliest, suitors were the Earl of Arundel and Sir William Pickering, the latter of whom made an egregious ass of himself. Arundel had the honour of being Spanish Philip's rival. He nearly ruined himself in presents for her youthful Majesty, and bribes for her ladies. Elizabeth flirted with Philip, through her Ambassador Feria, merely in order to convince him that her sympathies were not French. Feria was shrewd enough to suspect that the English Queen was fooling him. Said he, "I am afraid that one fine day we shall find this woman married, and I shall be the last man in the place to know anything about it. After Philip of Spain, it became Ferdinand of Austria's turn to be made a fool of. Let him come and see me, said her Majesty. Not that she cared a brass mutton for the Archduke; but because it was in the first place diplomatic, and in the second place bacause it would flatter her unbounded vanity to see so exalted a personage on his knees. Poor old Bishop Quadra writes to Vienna. I am not sure about her, for I do not understand her. Amongst other qualities which she says her husband must possess that he should not sit at home all the day among the cinders, but should in time of peace keep himself employed in warlike exercises." In fact Her Majesty "jeered" at Ferdinand, nor was she much more indulgent to his brother Charles, who also was a suitor. The flirtation with Dudley, Earl of Leicestor, was the most serious—or rather the least insincere of Elizabeth's performances in that line. The connection of Dudley's flirtation with a disign to restore the Catholic religion, with the help of Spanish Philip, is briefly explained by Mr. Hume. At this time, the critical period of her relations with the cruel rascal and traitor, Dudley, Elizabeth was in the very prime of her beauty and powers. Her complexion was of that peculiar transparence which is only seen in golden blondes, her figure was fine and graceful, and her wit and accomplishments were such as would have made a woman of any rank or time remarkable. She was a splendid horsewoman too, with a keen eye for popular effect in her actions, and for ever on the look-out, as her ill-fated mother had been, for the cheers of the populace. One of the Archduke's agents at the Court writes an enthusiastic description of her. In it he says that "She summons Parliament, but lets them know that her orders must be obeyed in any case." If Elizabeth ever loved anybody, it was Dudley. Putting him aside, the most important of her flirtations were those with the French Princes Anjou and Alencon. The Anjou courtship was pure diplomatic make-believed from first to last. Charles IX. of France and the Huguenot chiefs (de Chartres and Cardinal Chatillon) were equally desirous to get rid of the Duke of Anjou (the King's own brother), "the hope of the Catholic League." Charles would marry him to Mary, Queen of Scots. But such a marriage would give the French a foothold in Great Britain, and that Elizabeth would not brook. On the other hand, the Huguenots fancied they might dispose of the Catholic "hope," a "weak figurehead," by yoking him to "strong-minded Protestant Elizabeth." And so the old game began again, with Elizabeth's coy fencing. Anjou wavered in his weak, flabby way between Protestantism and Catholicism. In page 129 are summarised the preposterous conditions under which Anjou declared his readiness to marry the English Queen. They meant that England should be ruled by a Catholic King for the Catholic Church. The cool-headed English statesmen replied by offering the Duke a compromise which bears a humourous resemblance to the Conscience Clause in the Education Act of 1870. To the Anjou flirtation succeeded the long, and occasionally very risky one, with his brother Alencon, a futile, undignified, wretched creature, whom Elizabeth remouslessly threw aside when he was of no more use. How the fellow raged and wept when he realised how he had been humbugged! He deserved his fate. And Elizabeth deserved all her innumerable victories, Her means were shady (according to modern notions), but the end was great. She achieved it; and the Courts of Europe were strewn with the bodies of her intriguing and vanquished suitors. Russian Ivan was one of them. That awful savage would have "caught a Tartar" if he had not taken himself off at an early stage in the fun. Mr. Hume has performed his task admirably.

In his hands the story of a unique series of farcical courtships becomes a luminous study in Sixteenth Century international diplomacy.

A memorial drinking fountain, erected to the memory of William and Dorothy Wordsworth in the Public Park at Cockermouth, the poet's birthplace, was unveiled on April 7th, by Canon Rawnsley, Vicar of Crosthwaite. The cost of the fountain has been defrayed by public subscriptions. Mr. Gladstone wrote: "I rejoice in any and every manifestation of honour to Wordsworth. I visited his houses when a boy, and when a young man, had the honour of entertaining him more than once in the Albany. I revered his genius and delighted in his kindness, and in the grave and stately, but not austere, dignity of his manners, apart from all personal impression and from all the prerogatives of genius. As such, we owe him a debt of gratitude for having done so much for our literature in the capital points of purity and elevation." Mr. Bayard, the American Ambassador, wrote: "In America our debt to Wordsworth has long been acknowledged, and, happily for us, his gentle influence is steadily increasing, and is more and more a recognised moral and social force."

The following is taken from the columns of the *New York Christian Advocate*:—

Q. 4280, Can a Christian minister with propriety take part in the centennial celebration of the death of the poet Robert Burns?

A. From a literary point of view, yes, if he should be invited and see fit. Yet it would be proper for him in a delicate manner to indicate that he recognised the infirmities of Burns and some of the moral blemishes in his poetical works. This could be done without giving the slightest offence. It would be wise for him, under such circumstances, to converse frankly with the committee. It would also be expedient for him to consider what other speakers might say, lest, as a clergyman, he should be placed in an equivocal position by consenting to speak with certain men who might be invited to speak on the occasion.

What a pity the late Professor Blackie did not have an opportunity of answering this "anxious inquirer."

A Blessing in Disguise is often a pleasant surprise, especially when it brings us relief from pain' Holloway's Ointment will be found to fulfil both these conditions to those who have faith in its merits. Its success induced the medical profession to introduce it into the hospitals and their private practice, and in many instances where the sufferer was considered incurable, Holloway's Ointment, in conjunction with his Pills, healed the most desperate cases. They are also unequalled for the cure of scrofula, scurvy and all diseases of the skin, and the cures they effect are not temporary or imperfect, for by their purifying powers they bring about a marvellous and beneficial change in the whole system.

Rowlands Kalydor is a most delightfully cooking, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes frecklest and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations

A ROTHSCHILD AS AN AUTHOR.

Baron Ferdinand Rothschild, M.P., is the author of "Personal Characteristics from French History, just published by Macmillan. It is a work extremely simple in its plan. It consists of choice sayings, or, as the Baron generally prefers to call them, replies of famous persons of French History, with just so much of connecting memoir as is needful to give them their setting. The book is agreeably written, but there can be no question that it derives an additional and peculiar interest from its authorship. Hitherto, the Rothschilds have not been distinguished for there contributions to literature. They have judiciously kept their thoughts to themselves. Yet they have not been incapable of happy sayings. A typical one, attributed to a member of the family, is usually employed as a short and easy way of dealing with Socialists. A Rothschild of the Paris branch is said to have been accosted in 1848 by a patriot claiming an equal division of property. He replied that he was perfectly willing to act upon the suggestion at once, and he thereupon handed the man the one sou piece which represented that citizen's share. The present writer has given us the results of his reading in the annals of France. He takes the whole course of French history in its most representative figures, and tells two or three good stories about each. With the stories, there is usually a portrait. A story about Louis IX. is that when his gaoler, the Sultan of Egypt, was murdered by one of his own men, the assassin rushed into the King's tent and cried, "How much wilt thou give me for having killed thy enemy?" Louis made no offer, and then the bloody sword was pointed at his own breast. "Choose; die, or make me a knight." "Become a Christian," calmly replied the King, "and I shall make thee a knight." The man was awed, and fled. The readiness of wicked people in these circumstances to help the dramatic historian with his catastrophe can never be too highly commended.

Suppose the man had not been awed? Louis XI. has his share of notice, and of him we have the well-known anecdote which Scott has turned to such good account in "Quentin Durward." Louis was about to kill his astrologer, but that wily officer of the household got wind of the design. The King summoned him as for an ordinary consultation, and asked him to foretell the date of his own death. "I shall die three days before your Majesty," he replied. The execution, it is needless to say, was postponed.

So our author runs on in his pleasant course down stream, and while the pilot, being in no hurry, calls many a flower by the way. Of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, the Baron speaks his mind. "There was nothing to choose between Protestants and Catholics in their savage hatred of each other." The Protestants butchered the Catholics whenever they had an opportunity, and all that happened at St. Bartholomew was that the Catholics made a good score. Terrible stories are told—though not by the Baron—of the insults offered to Catholic worshippers, in cities in which the League was supreme, Francis I., Henry IV, Richelieu, Mazarin, the Grand Monarch Louis XV, Madame de Pompadour, and the other Madams, with Voltaire being as by easy stages to the Revolution. The Baron generally exhibits a lofty impartiality; but it is evident that he relishes a good story at the expense of the "ideologists" who were Napoleon's bane. He tells us that when Lafayette was talking to Frederick the Great about the abolition of all nobility and royalty in America, the King said, after looking fixedly at him, I knew a young man who having visited a country where liberty, equality, and fraternity reigned, imagined he could establish the same condition of things in his own land. Do you know what happened to him?' "No, sire," replied Lafayette. "He was hanged." Here destiny has not co-operated sufficiently with the story-teller. The Baron himself is conscious of it. Lafayette, as we know, was not hanged, but he was imprisoned for five years at Olmutz. The Baron is, as rule, merely anecdotic, but at times his observations show insight and judgment. In calling our attention to the two views of Marie Antoinette—the legend of her saintliness, and the legend of her frivolity, he says that we have no need steer between the two. We may adopt both with a due regard to their sequence. There were really two Marie Antoinettes—the one of the early and palmy days, who had a good time while the people were dying of famine, who fled from Court functions to the boudoirs of her friends, and wasted large sums on trifles when the Treasury was encumbered with debt; and the other who was a devoted mother and consort, who stood by her family when she might have escaped from the Temple and did her best, according to her lights to save the monarchy. "There was no transition between the two periods, no indication of the coming change. The great Marie Antoinette rose like a phœnix from the ashes of her former self." When he has chatted his way through the Revolution and the Terror, the Baron notices without further comment, the surprising elasticity of the French spirit as it showed itself in the readyness of the opressed and victimised people to forget all their woes, as it were in a night. The book is most pleasantly written and the author's Skill is to be measured as much by what he omits as by what he uses. He must have been overwhelmed with material, and for his purpose he has made a judicious and effective choice.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th April 1896, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	600	300	10	910
Or per mile of Railway	35	17	1	53
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	6,971	5,721	65	12,757
Total for 17 weeks...	7,571	6,021	75	13,667
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	719	602	4	1,325
Per mile of Ry do.	42	35	...	77
Total to corresponding date do.	7,474	8,343	55	15,872

Decrease for the week............Rs. 415

Ditto to date............ " 2,205

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th May 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ....inches	29·772
Temperature of the Air............degrees	85·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer............	79 8
Dew Point............	77·8
Relative humidity of Air............	0·782
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)......	6·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)............degrees	90·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)............	81·4
General Directions of wind*............NW, WNW, NW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*............miles	207

* From midnight to midnight.

One of the finest collections of painting in Berlin is to be sold by auction in Cologne, on the 28th and 29th instant, owing to the severe illness of the owner, Herr Alexis Schonlank. It consists of about two hundred and twenty paintings by old Italian, German, and Dutch masters. A good many of them are masterpieces. One of these is Vandyke's portrait of Charles I. of England, which once belonged to the Duke of Hamilton; a second, Rembrandt's celebrated large landscape with Judah and Thamar, from Baron Kolish's gallery, of which picture, there is a description in Vosmar's "Rembrandt, sa Vie et ses Œuvres." Another is Paolo Veronese's "Catarina Cornaro handing the crown of Cyprus to the Doge of Venice;" and others are Titian's St. Agnes and two portraits by Lucas Cranach. Hardly, one of the great Dutch masters is missing in the catalogue, and most of the masters of the second rank of various nations are represented by masterpieces.

April 5th was the first day on which they new liquor law called the Raines Bill was fully enforced in New York. Under its provisions, no restaurant-keeper is allowed to serve wine with dinner, and every saloon and restaurant, except hotels, is required to close from Saturday midnight until five o'clock on Monday morning. No woman at all is allowed to serve liquor, and two waitresses in a Dutch beer saloon were arrested yesterday, simply for serving customers with beer, there being no question raised as to the respectability of the girls. In private clubs it is forbidden that drinks shall be served to members on Sundays, either with or without meals. A person is even forbidden to offer liquor in his own home to visitors, a police-officer is empowered to invade a private residence if he suspects that others than the actual members of the family are drinking wine at dinner. The room where the liquors are kept at hotels must be open to the street, and a policeman stands in front, where he can watch that no person other than the proprietor or his assistant be allowed to enter the room, and then only for the purpose of getting a bottle to serve to an actual resident or guest in the hotel. A test case was made on Saturday of a man conducting a large boarding house for labourers who breakfast at four o'clock each morning, it being decided that he should not be allowed to serve the meal at that hour, and that the labourers must either go to work hungry or delay starting until later.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 7.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Harilal Lallubhai Thakur, Depy Asst Political Agent, Palanpur, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 25th April 1896 or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Anant Sadashiv Tambe to act as Fifth Grade Depy Asst Political Agent, Palanpur, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Harilal Lallubhai Thakur on privilege leave or pending further orders.

Lieut R S Pottinger, acting Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infy Corps, and ex-officio Asst to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on the 13th April 1896.

With reference to this Dept Notification No. 1134, dated the 21st Feb 1896, it is notified that Mr H E M James, I C S, Commr in Sind, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for three days, and has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 17th April 1896, the substantive pro tem arrangements made in this Dept Notification No 2139, dated the 7th April 1896, should cease, and that the several officers named in the Notification should revert to their acting appointments.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col J Humfrey, Inspr-Genl of Police, is allowed furlough to England for eight months from the 16th May 1896 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Govr in Council is plased to appoint Mr H Scannell to act as Inspr-Genl of Police during the absence of Lieut-Col Humfrey or pending further orders.

Mr F C Constable, Dist Govt Pleader, Karachi, Govt Pleader in the Sadar Court and Public Prosecutor for the Province of Sind, is granted leave of absence for six months from the 18th May 1896 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H N Crouch to act as Dist Govt Pleader, Karachi, Govt Pleader in the Sadar Court and Public Prosecutor for the Province of Sind, during the absence of Mr F C Constable or pending further orders.

Mr J E Down, Dist Supt of Police, Satara, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year from the 2nd May 1896 or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Rao Bahadur Narhar Gadadhar Phadke, Special First Class Subordinate Judge under Act XVII of 1879 for the Ahmednagar and Sholapur Dist, is allowed privilege leave for two months from the 5th May 1896 or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Azam Bhawanishankar Venkappa Nagarkatte, Head Karkun, petha Supa in the district of Kanara, is appointed under the Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with powers, specified.

Rao Saheb Balkrishna Pandurang Patil, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Kalol in the dist of Panch Mahals, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the Second Class in that dist, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

Brig-Surg-Lieut-Col S M Salaman, M D, Supdt of the Central Prison, Yeraoda, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr C H Jopp, I C S, acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Nasik, assumed charge of the Office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh, in addition to his own duties, on the 24th April 1896, in the afternoon.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders:—Mr F C O Beaman, I C S, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Belgaum, Mr J D S FitzMaurice, I C S, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana, Mr R Knight, I C S, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad, Mr J C Gloster, I C S, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad from the date of Mr Fitz Maurice's relinquishing charge up to the date of Mr Knight's taking over charge of the appointment.

Azam Lalbhai Ambaram, Head Karkun, taluka Chorasi in the dist of Surat, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

Rao Saheb Balaji Ramchandra Paranjbe, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Panvel in the district of Kolaba, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the Second Class in that dist, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

Under Sec 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Govr in Council is pleased to place Mr H O Brooke, I C S, Asst Collr and Magte of the First Class in the dist of Kolaba, in charge of the Northern Sub-division of that dist comprising the talukas of Karjat, Panvel and Pen, including the mahals of Khalapur, Uran and Nagothna.

Under Sec 37 of the same Code, H E in Council is further pleased to invest Mr H O Brooke, I C S, with additional powers specified:—Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magtes of the Second and Third Classes (Section 407). Power to call for records (Section 435).

The undermentioned gentlemen passed on the 14th April 1896 an examination according to the Higher Standard in the languages mentioned against their names:—Mr Krishnarao Ragunathrao Jalihal, B A, LL B, Mr Pherozeshah Jehangir Taleyarkhan, B A, LL B, and Mr Vaman Ramchandra Kulkarni, B A, LL B, Marathi; Mr. Dattatraya Narayan Nabar, B A, LL B, Gujarati; Mr Janardhan Nagesh Kale, B A, LL B, Kanarese.

Messrs R E Acklom and J R Tregear respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Asst Inspr Genl of Police, Bombay Baroda and Central India and Rajputana-Malwa Railways, on the 20th ultimo, in the forenoon.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr R A L Moore, I C S, Asst Collr, Thana, is allowed furlough for eighteen months from 2nd May 1896.

Mr R B Stewart, I C S, is granted furlough for fifteen months from 9th May 1896 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr C E S Steele, Depy Commr, Thar and Parkar (on special duty), is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr G D Panse to officiate as Junior Collr and to be Collr and Dist Magte, Bijapur, and Dist Registrar, Bijapur, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Bijapur Dist, from the date of Mr Elliot's giving over charge.

Mr A M T Jackson, I C S, M A, (Oxon) Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Junior Collr and to be Collr of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, Supt of Stamps and Stationery, Registrar of Bombay, and Commissioner for the purposes of the Income Tax Act in the Town and Island of Bombay, from the date Mr J M Campbell gives over charge till further orders.

Mr P R Cadell, I C S, passed an examination in Sindhi according to the Lower Standard on 13th April 1896.

Rao Bahadur Narayan Ganesh Deshpande, Huzur Depy Collr, Kanara, is granted privilege leave of absence for twenty-five days.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Raghvendra Pandurang Bengiri, B A, to act as Huzur Depy Collr, Kanara, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Narayan Ganesh Deshpande or pending further orders.

Mr A F Woodburn, I C S, is granted furlough for twenty months from 29th May 1896.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H C Mules to act as Depy Commr and Dist Registrar, Thar and Parkar, during the absence of Mr C E S Steele or pending further orders.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W C Hughes, M Inst C E, Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, is granted special leave on private affairs for six months from the 16th May 1896.

Under the provisions of Section 20 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C T Burke, B E, M Inst C E, to act as Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, during the absence on leave of Mr W C Hughes, M Inst C E, or pending further orders.

With reference to Section 8 (5) of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to authorize Mr Moosa Ismail, a Master in Messrs Shepherd and Company's service, to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Section 7 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872, Mr F A Spencer is appointed to act as Marriage Registrar, Bombay, during the absence of Mr A R King on leave from the 11th instant.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Hari Ganesh Godbole, B A to act as Head Master, Ratnagiri High School, during the absence of Mr D G Kelkar or pending further orders, Mr M D Joshi, B A reverting on relief.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst Surgn Varjivandas Damodardas Merchant, L M & S, has been placed on general duty with effect from 25th April 1896, forenoon.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon-Col H Cook, M D, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), to be Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 2nd March 1896, vice Surgn Maj-Genl P S Turnbull, M D, retired.

Asst Surgn Behramji Hormasji Nanavati, L M & S, is promoted from the Second to the First Class of Assistant Sugns with effect from 26th April 1896.

Asst Surgn Mancherji Sorabji Postvala, L M, has been appointed to the Medical charge of the Bai Mithibai Dispensary at Kurla, with effect from 27th April 1896, forenoon, vice Asst Surgn Nassarvanji Dhanjibhai, pensioned.

Assist Surgn Jamshedji Pochaji Pocha, L M & S, has been appointed to the Medical charge of the Mrs Pascol D'Souza Charitable Dispensary, Uran, with effect from 26th April 1896, afternoon, vice Asst Surgeon Mancherji Sorabji Postvala, L M, transferred to Kurla.

Asst Surgn Bhau Govind has been appointed to the Medical charge of the Jamnabai Dispensary at Tatta, with effect from 23rd April 1896, afternoon, vice Asst Surgn Jamshedji Bhikaji Unvala, deceased.

Under Section 3 of the Indian Factories Act XV of 1881, as amended by Act XI of 1891, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F McCormack to be an Inspr of Factories in the Town and Island of Bombay with effect from the 23rd April 1896.

Asst Surgn Rastamji Jamshedji Pitigara, L M and S, has been placed on general duty with effect from 30th April, 1896, forenoon.

Mr G M Traill acted as Supdt, Govt Central Press, from the 23rd March to 30th April 1896, both days inclusive.

Brigade-Surgn-Lieut-Col F C Barker, M D, F R C S I, Presidency Surgn, Second Dist, and Marine Surgn, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 16th May 1896.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY H M'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Original Side.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has been pleased to grant to Mr L N Banaji, Head Asst to the Prothonotary, privilege leave from the 15th April to the 10th June 1896 both days inclusive.

Messrs L N Banaji and W Lane respectively delivered over and assumed charge of the office of Head Asst to the Prothonotary on the afternoon of the 14th April 1896.

Appellate Side.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Krishnaji Bahirao Dhadphale a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in the Court or Courts of the Sholapur-Bijapur District as the District Judge may assign to him, in lieu of the one held for the Poona District, which is hereby cancelled at his own request.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Vasudev Pandurang Chiputkar a Sanad authoirising him to practise as a Pleader in the Court or Courts of the Sholapur-Bijapur Dist as the Dist Judge may assign to him.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Messrs. Tricamlal Ugarchand Mehta and Popatlal Amthasa Shah Sanads authorising them to practise as Pleaders in the Court or Courts of the Ahmedabad Dist as the Dist Judge may assign to them.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Messrs Balkrishna Dadaji Pathare and Krishnalal Ochhavlal Vakil Sanads authorising them to practise as Pleaders in the Court or Courts of the Thana and Surat Dist respectively as the Dist Judges may assign to them.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Messrs Purshottam Ranchhord Shah and Lallubhai Hargovandas Shah Sanads authorising them to practise as Pleaders in the Court or Courts of the Ahmedabad Dist as the Dist Judge may assign to them.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Mr. John Kelly, the well-known "organiser" in connexion with the Plan of Campaign, who had just died in Dublin, will long be remembered in Ireland in connexion with the O'Brien breeches episode. After Mr. O'Brien had been forcibly stripped in the prison at Tullamore, he lay in bed for week rather than done the prison suit. Meantime, Mr. Kelly was sent by the Nationalist leaders to the aid of Mr. O'Brien, and he succeeded in inducing a warder to risk his situation in an attempt to convey a suit of clothes to the prisoner. Accordingly, early one morning, the warder who lodged outside the gaol, presented himself at the gates, wearing a suit of Blarney tweed specially made for Mr. O'Brien by a Dublin firm of tailors, beneath an overcoat that reached to his heels.

The warder succeeded in at once obtaining admission to Mr. O'Brien's cell, and there he divested himself of everything but his underclothing and boot, and stockings, and again enveloped in the big overcoat, passed out of the prison. An hour afterwards, the Governor of the prison was startled by the report of the warder, who made the morning inspection of the cells, that Mr. O'Brien was clad in a smart suit of grey tweed. The prisoner was ordered to give up the clothes, but he refused. In fact he never took them off again till his release a few weeks subsequently. The inquiry into the affair which followed, led to the dismissal of the warder, who received a handsome gift from the Nationalist exchequer, and was sent to the United States. As for Mr. John Kelly, he became the most trusted official of the National League.

Some curious details are published about the meals of the German Emperor. William II. is the first King of Prussia who has ever visited his kitchen. At ordinary times, the Imperial Family have three meals a day. The Emperor prefers substantial dishes. For his breakfast, he has coffee, tea, eggs, beef-steaks, and veal or mutton cutlets; for lunch, he has soup, different kinds of meat with vegetables, and roasts and sweets. The Emperor and Empress like to have guests almost regularly to lunch. Dinner takes place at five or six o'clock, or, on specially formal occasions, at seven. This is the most luxurious and elaborate meal of the day, and is served on gold and silver plate. Finally, the Emperor has a plate of cold meat shortly before retiring to rest.

Mr. Holman Hunt's further enunciation of his scheme for the national restoration of the Jews, does not seem to meet altogether with the approval of those interested. It will be remembered that he suggested that the Sultan should be offered a hundred millions for Syria, and told that if he would not accept that, he must take the consequences. Whereupon the "Jewish Choronicle."—"Mr. Hunt's attack on the Ruler of Tuskey was very ill-timed. The Jews—we say it with deep regret—are at present being persecuted, not by the Crescent, but by the Cross. Russia and Roumania are black spots on the fair face of Europe, while in the Turkish dominion, the Jews on the whole, are in the enjoyment of something like at very real toleraion." This is a testimonial which in these days the Sultan might turn to good account.

It is announced that Sir Halliday Macartney, Secretary of the Chinese Legation, has left London for Port Said, where he will meet Li Hung Chang. Sir Halliday has enjoyed the undisturbed confidence of the Chinese authorities for a longer period than almost and other Englishman. He has had a rather remarkable career. When a medical student at Edinburgh he volunteered for service in the Crimea. On the restoration of peace, he returned to the Northern capital, and completed his studies. Later he entered the Army Medical Department, drifted at an early stage to China, and saw a good deal of the fighting between England and that country. Sir Halliday was present at the destruction of the Summer Palace at Peking, but when peace was concluded, he accepted an invitation to enter the Chinese service. He acted along with General Gordon in the Taeping rebelion, becoming a sort of native military leader, and drilling a force of three thousand men, which gave a very good account of themselves in the operations against the rebels. Subsequently, he was made superintendent of the first arsenal in China—a post which he held for a number of years. In 1876, he was selected to accompany the Chinese mission to England, and when the Embassy was established here, he became European Secretary. Sir Halliday can speak and read Chinese like a native.

Miss Mary Proctor is the first woman astronomer to enter the lecture field. She is at present in New York, giving a series of lecture under the auspices of New York City Board of Education and preparing for a trip to Norway, which she will take in June. "I am going," she said in a recent interview, with a party of astronomers, to take observations on the eclipse of the sun which takes place in Northern Europe in August. Young ladies from the various colleges and seminaries will accompany the party, and I have been engaged to deliver a series of astronomical lectures during the voyage. I shall lecture on the constallations as seen from night to night, and also give special lectures. "The trip will thus be converted into a sort of kindergarten study of the stars. Miss Proctor, many of our four readers will know, is the daughter of the late Mr. Richard A. Proctor.

"The idea of the diminutive encyclopadia, published by Herr Cohn, of Berlin, which requires the aid of a magnifying glass in order that it may be read, is by no means new," writes a correspondent, "for a tiny dictionary of the same kind has for a long time past been printed in English, and sold at the low price of sixpence. Other than these photographically-reduced books, however, Lord Dufferin claimed in a speech at Belfast some two years ago that, he was the possessor of the 'smallest book in the world,' while Mr. George Solomon, of Paris, who prides himself on having the largest 'library of small books in the world,' has a series of almanacs dating from 1817 to 1840, printed at Karlsruhe in Baden, each of which measures only fourteen millimetres long by nine millimetres wide. Mr. Salomon's library of diminutive literature is in great measure made up of religious publications, and an idea of the unique collection may be gathered from the fact that 700 of the volumes may be packed easily in one portmanteau;"

The wedding of Baron von Eckardstein, Special Attache at the German Embassy in London, and Miss Grace Blundell Maple, only child of Sir Blundell Maple, M.P., for Dulwich. was solemnised on Wednesday at St Alban's Cathedral, by the Bishop of the diocese. There were five bridesmaids, The bridegroom, who wore the uniform of the Cuirassiers, was attended by Count Perponcher, who acted as bestman. After the ceremony, which was fully choral, the newly married pair left for Seville.

The very latest story of the Post Office is recorded in a Kingsbridge paper. It is stated that a recently appointed postman, being the owner of a pony, began making his rounds in the parish of churchstow mounted on this steed, with the result that his delivery of letters was greatly accelerated. The inhabitants were naturally gratified at the expedition he displayed, but not so the authorities, for before long the too zealous postman was forbidden to use the pony, he being informed that he was only a walking postman, and had no business to ride."

M. Jules Simon tells, in the Revue de Paris, a pleasant story relating to Ambroise Thomas. At the time of the Franco-German war, the late maestro remained in Paris throughout the siege and the Commune. As soon as things had quieted down, his first care was to visit his charming suburban villa at Argenteuil. expecting to find a mere heap of ruins, for that quarter had suffered much at the hands of the invaders. To his intense surprise, he found the ornamental iron gate closed, the garden well-tended and trim, the house itself in perfect order. In a state of bewilderment, he opened the front door and entered the dining-room, where a clue to the mystery met his eyes. On the table lay a card, bearing the name of his unwelcome tenant a German officer of distinction, underneath whose military title were pencilled the words, "Meyerbeer's nephew."

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WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

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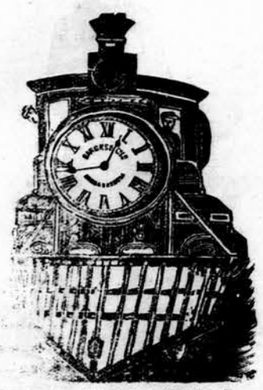
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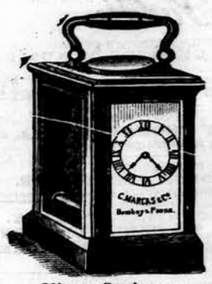
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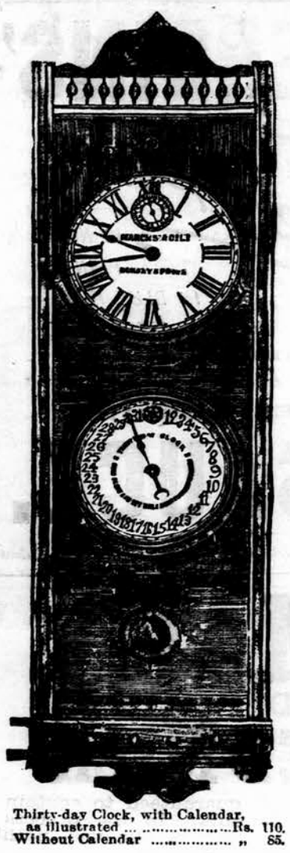
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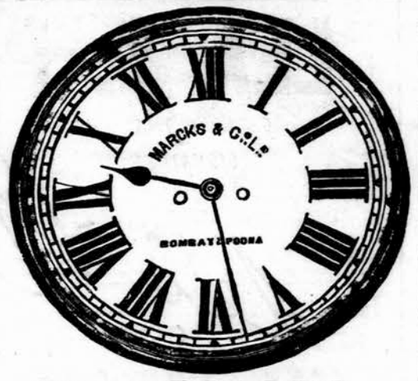
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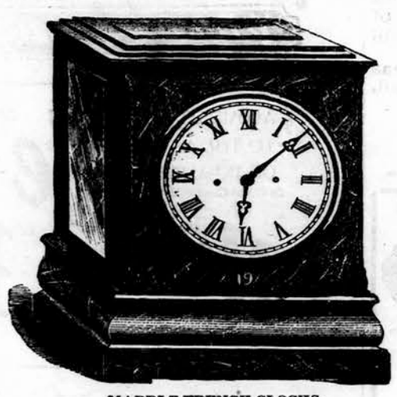
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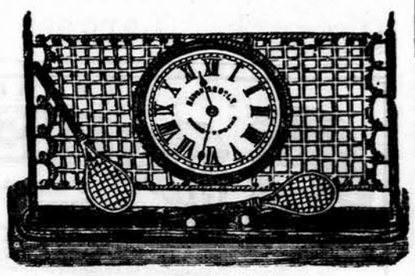
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